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Vol III No 122

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FBIS-SOV-78-122
Friday
23 June 1978
Vol III No 122

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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HARRIMAN STATES NEED FOR DISARMAMENT, NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD222340Y Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 22, TASS--Averell Harriman, a prominent American public and political figure, a veteran diplomat and member of the U.S. delegation to the special General Assembly session on disarmament, speaking at a press conference here, expressed disagreement with the machinations of opponents of detente in the USA who have launched an anti-Soviet campaign. He said that their allegations concerning the Soviet menace were invented from beginning to end and that they deliberately mislead American public opinion. He said that he disagreed with the position of the Committee on the Present Danger in which the American war hawks hamper the development of Soviet-American relations.

As is known, the Committee on the Present Danger was leading the crusade of American reaction against the relaxation of tension in general and any joint steps by the USA and the USSR toward strategic arms limitation, in particular.

A. Harriman said that as a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, he knew well the Soviet people and was deeply convinced that no nation on earth wanted peace as ardently as the Soviet people and their leaders. He said that no people in the world has perhaps such a vital stake in peace and in averting the threat of a nuclear war as the Soviet people, who made enormous sacrifices and went through great ordeals during the grim years of World War Two. No nation in the world, he said, is doing as much for averting the threat of a new war as the Soviet people. A. Harriman said he believed that common sense would eventually prevail and that American-Soviet relations would continue to develop in the right direction.

Mr. Harriman said he had the honour of meeting thrice Leonid Brezhnev and that he knew well that the Soviet leader was sincerely dedicated to the cause of world peace. He said he knew well that Leonid Brezhnev was actually seeking the expansion and further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation agreement. He said he had no doubt that such an agreement would become a turning point in removing the danger of nuclear war. Therefore, he said, he was optimistic about the chances of concluding a new strategic arms limitation agreement between the USA and the USSR. Such an agreement, he said, was a sure way to a more secure peace on this planet.

General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, the American diplomat said, has made a tremendous personal contribution to averting a nuclear war. He made an inestimable contribution to achieving the Vladivostok accords between the USA and the USSR on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Mr Harriman said he was greatly impressed by his meetings with Leonid Brezhnev. He said he firmly believed that Leonid Brezhnev would never order the first nuclear blow to be struck and that he fully agreed with Leonid Brezhnev's statement that there would be no winners and losers in a nuclear war. It would be a world catastrophe. Therefore, Harriman said, he did not agree with the supporters of a so-called limited nuclear war.

In conclusion, A. Harriman expressed the hope that the special General Assembly session on disarmament would be able to reach concrete agreements aimed at stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament.

UN DISARMAMENT SESSION DELEGATES FAVOR USSR'S PROPOSALS

LD2300035Y Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 22, TASS--The proceedings of the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly are evidence of the serious anxiety of the world community over the plans for the development of nuclear weapons in Israel and South Africa. That is why the Soviet call for the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons met with active support from the participants in this forum. As Andrey Gromyko, the foreign minister of the USSR, said in his speech at the session, "nuclear weapons, if they were in the hands of states conflicting with their neighbours, may become a detonator of a global nuclear clash." This timely and topical warning enlisted the support of the delegations of many countries, above all, Arab and African states.

Algeria attaches special significance to the setting up of nuclear-free zones in Africa and the Middle East since this would help to eliminate the additional threat to peace connected with Petoria's and Tel Aviv's nuclear preparations, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the foreign minister of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, said at the session.

Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraq's foreign minister, said that the NATO countries and, above all the USA, are delivering the most up-to-date arms to Israel. Thus, he emphasized, the leaders of some imperialist powers encourage Zionism in its aggression against the Arab peoples.

With the connivance of imperialist powers, Pretoria and Tel Aviv seek to develop death-bringing nuclear weapons, said Mansur Rashid Al-Kikhiya, the permanent representative of Libya at U.N. Supporting the Soviet initiative on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the Libyan representative called for urgent steps to frustrate the criminal plans of the Israeli and South African rulers, who are a threat to the African and Arab peoples and the cause of world peace.

GDR ENVOY TO MBFR SESSION DISCUSSES SOCIALIST PROPOSAL

LD221938Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["Now It Is Up to the West"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna June 22 TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

Participants in the talks on mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe held a new plenary meeting at the Hofburg Palace here today. It was addressed by Ambassador Ingo Oeser, the leader of the GDR delegation, and by Ambassador Wellem Jan de vos van Steenwijk, the leader of the Netherlands delegation.

As a spokesman of the GDR delegation said at a meeting with pressmen, Ingo Oeser stressed in his statement that the new initiative of the socialist states of June 8 this year represents an important compromise proposal since it provides to a greatest extent for such reductions for which the Western side displayed readiness.

By making these proposals the socialist countries prove again their desire to achieve practical results at the Vienna dialogue acceptable to all sides. The German Democratic Republic which lies in the centre of Europe where the two military groupings face each other and which is a co-sponsor of these proposals, is especially interested in stopping the arms race and in effectively reducing military confrontation in the centre of Europe.

The ambassador recalled that the NATO member countries did not display readiness for effecting a wide-ranging bilateral reduction of all armed forces and armaments, as was suggested by the socialist countries since the beginning of the Vienna talks in 1973. The Western negotiators are not prepared a reduction [as received] by approximately 170,000 men of the ground and air forces of each of the two military groupings now numbering each approximately 980,000 men. Such a reduction would make it possible to cut at the end of 1977 the numerical strength of the armed forces down to almost 800,000.

In the interests of effecting as soon as possible the first real steps toward an easing of military tension, the socialist states came up with far-reaching compromise and constructive proposals. Considering the West's refusal to cut the air force, they declared their willingness to cut only ground forces. Then they agreed to limiting the ground forces of the two military groupings in central Europe to 700,000 men and the ground and the air forces taken together, to 900,000 men for each of the sides.

In their proposals the socialist countries agree that in the first stage the United States should cut those armaments which it suggested reducing, namely nuclear warheads and some means of delivery for them. The Soviet Union expressed its agreement to cut the number of tanks.

The socialist countries decided on this in order to move the process of troops and force reduction in central Europe off dead centre. The fact that they went far to meet the West halfway on a number of questions creates a realistic possibility for achieving a breakthrough at the Vienna talks. All the Western participants in the talks should now display readiness to reduce their armed forces and armaments proportionately to their volume in two stages.

The press attache of the Western side, referring to a statement made by a NATO official spokesman in Brussels, stressed that the new proposals of the socialist countries marked an important step forward in the Vienna talks and that they were received with great interest and would be carefully studied by the West.

VISHNEVSKIY REVIEWS U.S. POLICY, NATO, AFRICA

LD221117Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[International review by Sergey Vishnevski: "The International Week"]

[Excerpts] There was a broad and positive response, above all among European states, to socialist diplomacy's businesslike proposals at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are agreed, in particular, on establishing equal collective levels for the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces--at 900,000 men, including 700,000 men in ground forces. Foreign commentators note that the socialist states' new initiative realistically considers Western proposals. This initiative can contribute, according to the London TIMES, to "a favorable basis for an agreement on the first stage of reduction." The ball is now in the Western court.

Dangerous to Peace

Verbally the leaders of the leading capitalist states acknowledge the axiom that in a nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension. But in their practical activity they say one thing but do another. While saying pious words about the "benefit of detente," the NATO figures continue to accelerate militarist preparations and are stoking tensions in various regions.

The article "On the Current Policy of the U.S. Administration," published the other day in PRAVDA and other Soviet papers, has attracted great attention abroad. Most commentators viewed this article as a serious warning that changes are taking place in U.S. policy which endanger the cause of peace; there are gorwing signs that the representatives of those groups that would like to undermine detente and return to the cold war, new confrontations and unbridled military rivalry, are beginning to gain the upper hand in the fierce struggle within Washington's ruling circles over questions of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Washington's current course is fraught with serious consequences for the United States itself, for all interested countries and for the entire course of development of international relations.

Moscow's objective assessment of the situation has caused embarrassment on the banks of the Potomac. The State Department merely said it was studying the Soviet article and that it did not expect a rapid official reaction.

In recent weeks I have witnessed actions by the White House which can only be regarded as a premeditated course toward the deterioration of Soviet-American relations. Many editors and commentators of major papers, public figures and politicians and scientists have told me of their genuine concern over the administration's statements and actions steered in the spirit of the cold war. The prominent Washington sociologist, professor Richard Scammon, said that the administration is increasingly influenced by rightwing conservative forces. The lack of real success in domestic and foreign policy is creating, in the minds of many Americans, a picture of a "passive, timid, indecisive administration," he remarked. This is of great concern to the White House, especially in a mid-term congressional election year. So they are now trying to demonstrate "courage" by adopting a hard line toward the USSR. In this way they hope to gain popularity among the most reactionary circles and within the military-industrial complex. [paragraph continues]

But, many of my interlocutors note, the authorities are forgetting that the overwhelming majority of Americans favor the improvement of relations with the USSR and the speediest conclusion of a new SALT agreement. They forget that genuine political courage lies not in belligerence but in wisdom, self-control and restraint.

It is symptomatic that the unhealthy changes in the administration's foreign policy have been subjected to growing criticism by realistically minded politicians, members of Congress and public figures. "The Carter administration's verbal attacks on the Russians and Cubans," Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR sums up, "are causing alarm both in the United States and abroad over the fact that the administration is embarking on the dangerous path of confrontation between East and West."

In a situation complicated by Washington's actions, the Soviet Union reaffirms its course toward the relaxation of international tension and toward the development of good, mutually advantageous relations with the United States, if this is also what the United States wants.

For the Sake of Life

Time marches on--the flywheel of the arms race spins ever faster.

The militarist decisions of the NATO Council's Washington session, which adopted a long-term program for an arms build-up in this aggressive bloc, were a signal to the bellicose "Atlantic" circles to begin feverish activity. The tone is set by the U.S. military-industrial complex and its emissaries in Congress and the administration apparatus. According to the press, it is not enough for them that real expenditure on arms and military equipment for U.S. forces in NATO has increased by 22 percent per year over the last 3 years. The Pentagon top brass have been quick to elaborate a supplement to the long-term NATO program--a plan for the partners' joint utilization of 12 types of missile, laser and other weapons. The Senate Armed Services Committee has published a report demanding the stockpiling of components for the neutron weapon, so that in the future they might be transferred rapidly to Europe. Certain (but by no means all) of the junior allies are quickly "standing to attention" in response to commands from across the Atlantic.

The Gendarmes of Neocolonialism

Is it a coincidence that the intensification of the arms race by the imperialist strategists is taking place at the same time as a sharp activation of their activity in the developing countries? No it is not. Those who encroach upon people's peace are also inevitably exposed as smotherers of freedom and independence. This time the revelation came extremely quickly.

It has become perfectly clear that there was never any mention of a "threat of a communist takeover" in Zaire: On Capital Hill they are openly mocking the hastily concocted falsifications of the U.S. secret service.

The real threat to Zaire's indpendence continues to come from a totally different side--from the West.

The main aim of the NATO armed intervention is to [illegible] the capital investments and profits of the international monopolies, which have laid their hands on Zaire's rich raw material resources, and to perpetuate the neocolonialist plundering of the country's riches. [paragraph continues]

At the Brussels conference of eight NATO countries, Japan, Iran and these international finance and economic organizations, this aim was revealed with boundless cynicism. For a further credit, which does not cover even one-third of Zaire's foreign debt, Western capital, in the form of the IMF, (where the United States runs things) secured "effective control" over Zaire's economy. The fund's emissaries head the national bank and the ministry of finances, holding "absolute" power. In the expression of the Swiss newspaper 24 HEURES, Western "patronage" has been established over Zaire. A "trust territory" is synonymous with a colony.

The neocolonialist operation in Zaire has not been restricted to the economic interests of international capital. Its ogranizers are concocting far-reaching military and political plans. The attempts to forge "inter-African security forces" (A. Young, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, accurately called them "intervention forces") fully correspond to Washington's former Guam Doctrine"--"using Asians to fight Asians."

This is essentially the same imperialist doctrine, only Africans have been substituted for Asians. This has generated profound alarm in many African states, as Young also acknowledged.

Birds of a feather flock together, runs the Anglo-Saxon saying. The racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria rejoiced when they learned of NATO's Zaire operation. Raucous applause can be heard from southern Africa, the Western press reports. The racists immediately felt spiritual kinship with the NATO punitive forces. And indeed: how do they differ from one another? Having felt the moral support of NATO, the authorities of the Republic of South Africa further expanded their military preparations and concentrated their forces near the border with Zambia. I. Smith's regime came down on the African population with bloody repression: Not far from Salisbury an entire village was wiped out and dozens of its inhabitants were killed.

After the shameful defeat in Vietnam American figures assured people that they had rejected forever the title of "military gendarme." Today this expression is again in everyday use among NATO members. It can again be seen in the headlines of Western newspapers and journals. But another phrase, which was equally popular in NATO vocabulary not long ago--"defense of human rights"--has been shyly dropped from statements and newspaper publications. These words are somehow forgotten when the gendarmes of imperialism are trampling peoples' freedom and independence with an iron boot before the eyes of the world. And not only in Africa, but in southern Lebanon, Palestine, Ulster, Chile, Nicaragua and many other places.

American commentator Joseph Kraft recently confirmed that Washington has not learned the lessons of recent history. Indeed, they have probably forgotten on the banks of the Potomac that attempts to thwart the people's invincible movement for peace, freedom and progress inevitably end in failure.

Mankind is going through an acute period of confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction. The people's increased opposition to the policy of militarism and neocolonialism convincingly demonstrates their firm determination to uphold their fundamental rights and the cause of peace against encroachments by imperialism.

UNGA AGENDA INCLUDES DISARMAMENT, COLONIALISM

LD221242Y Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 22, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Matyash, reports: Key problems of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, the strengthening of international peace and security, the widening and deepening of the process of detente in the world are on the preliminary agenda for the regular 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly, scheduled to open at U.N. headquarters in New York on September 19, 1978.

126 of the most topical issues of our time are on the agenda and the main items are connected with the demands of the U.N Charter--the safeguarding of a lasting and just peace and expansion of cooperation between states.

The central place in the document is held by the Soviet initiatives, above all, the Soviet proposal "On Banning the Development and Manufacture of New Types of Weapons of Mass Annihilation and New Systems of Such Weapons". A document "On Practical Ways of Ending the Arms Race. Proposals of the Soviet Union" circulated in this connection at the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, stressed the need of urgently taking international actions which would finally prevent the emergence and deployment of the neutron weapon. This Soviet initiative enlisted broad support and approval of the world community.

Included on the agenda is an item on the convocation of a world disarmament conference the holding of which was suggested by the Soviet Union and which was supported already by the majority of U N member-countries. In the consensus of opinion, the special session must give another impetus to the convocation of such a genuinely world forum. which would make it possible to pass over to practical work on concerting effective decisions in the field of disarmament. The 33rd session will also consider the report of the special committee on stregthening the effectiveness of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations. It is said in U.N. quarters that realization of the Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations would make a substantial contribution to the cause of consolidation of international security, the freedom and independence of the peoples.

An important place in the agenda is held by the question of fulfilment of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the on the initiative of the USSR. The inclusion in the agenda of an item on the situation in the south of Africa reflects the serious anxiety of the international community over the destiny of the peoples of that region, who are wagging a struggle against imperialist intervention by the NATO bloc, against colonial oppression, against the racialist regimes' policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

UN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN HITS WESTERN AID TO S. AFRICA

LD211350Y Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 21, TASS--Expansion of NATO's imperialist interference in the affairs of the independent African states is meeting with growing condemnation of the world community.

Relying on the Western powers, it was stated at a meeting of the special United Nations Anti-Apartheid Committee by its chairman Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, the racialist regime is striving to perpetuate the hateful system of racial oppression. The military arsenals of the apartheid regime are being replenished with the help of the Western powers by sophisticated types of weapons. The racialists are feverishly striving to develop their own nuclear weapons.

The Western powers, Harriman noted, continue to cooperate with the apartheid regime and are hatching plans to dismember Africa.

Liquidation of apartheid on the basis of stronger solidarity with the national-liberation movement of south Africa, Harriman stressed, must become the primary task of the United Nations and its member-states.

The chairman of the United Nations Anti-Apartheid Committee noted particularly that the socialist and non-aligned countries, all the freedom-loving governments and peoples were rendering all-out political and material support to the just struggle waged by the peoples of Africa for national liberation. Thanks to this support, he pointed out, no force in the world can defeat the fighters for Africa's freedom.

We strongly condemn both the open and secret support, which the Western powers are rendering to the racialists of South Africa by supplying them with arms and developing economic and other relations with them, it was stressed by Fathih Bouyayad-Agha of Algeria, chairman of the group of African states in the United Nations.

The events of the past few weeks and days show, the Permanent Representative of Hungary on the United Nations Imre Hollai stated, that the aggressive NATO bloc is playing the role of a gendarme and strangler of the freedom and independence of the peoples of Africa. Hollai stressed that the governments and peoples of the countries of the socialist community would continue to render the oppressed peoples of the south of Africa all-round support in their courageous struggle.

DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS OF U.S. ENERGY POLICY

LD211411Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 12 Jun 78 p 21 LD

[Observer B. Rachkov article: "Oil, Monopolies, Dollars"]

[Text] The current economy is increasingly frequently creating problems for capitalism which it cannot resolve. The governments of the imperialist powers are making one attempt after another to smooth over their economic difficulties and agree on joint measures to resolve particular economic problems. "But," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, "the nature of imperialism is such that everyone seeks to obtain advantages at the expense of others and to impose his own will. Differences are to be found in new forms, and contradictions are breaking out with new force."

The Clutches of the Energy Crisis

Almost 5 years have elapsed since the critical shortage of fuel, accompanied by the rise in wholesale prices for oil and the spiralling of retail prices for all types of petroleum heating products and for gas and electricity, broke out in the United States and the other capitalist countries in the fall of 1973. At the time there was no shortage of assurances from U.S. Government and business circles that determined efforts would be made to overcome the energy crisis and create an abundance of fuel within about 10 years.

Over half of that period has elapsed and the U.S. oil and gas industry has not only not helped to overcome the energy crisis but has lagged behind its record indicators achieved during the years preceding the crisis. In the past 5 years, 10 percent less oil has been produced in the country than during the previous 5-year period. In 1977, some 60 million tons less oil and 10 billion cubic meters less gas were produced in the United States than in 1972. A certain increase achieved during these years in the mining of coal was not able to compensate in caloric terms for even half the deficiency in oil and gas. Despite the existence, according to U.S. experts' calculations, of potential oil supplies of 30-50 billion tons, proven oil reserves have fallen 20 percent over the past 5 years and, by the beginning of 1978, amounted to 4 billion tons, including Alaska--which only meets the country's oil consumption needs for 5 years.

The energy crisis has appreciably intensified the influence of factors retarding the growth of industrial production and aggravating social ills in the United States. According to the calculations of U.S. economists, the shortage of energy resources and the sharp rise in prices for them from 1974 through 1977, led to a $240-billion reduction in goods and services in the United States, which is equal to 12 percent of the country's GNP over the past year; they increased the permanent army of unemployed by several million; and promoted a 15-20 percent rise in the cost of living.

According to U.S. Government forecasts over the period up to 1985 it is essential to invest about $900 billion for the proper development of the country's entire energy sector. And to insure that these colossal capital investments produce a profit, the wholesale price of fuels, according to U.S. experts' latest calculations, must reach at least $100-120 a ton (in oil equivalent). But the energy-consuming corporations strenuously oppose raising the lower limit for wholesale prices, which has been set at $45-55. Although this level is three times higher than former prices, it does not guarantee the recovery or profitability of the greater part of the necessary capital investments in the fuel economy. [paragraph continues]

Under these conditions, the New York TIMES writes, the oil and other energy corporations simply do not want "to spend sufficiently large sums on the expansion of production capacities."

In an attempt to reconcile the contradictory interests of different monopolies and to attract investments in fuel-extracting, the White House is trying to get Congress to legislate a higher floor for oil prices or at least raise this floor to the world price level (about $90 a ton), with subsequent increases in accordance with average annual inflation rates. But on each occasion it comes up against resolute resistance from the lobbyists from the energy-consuming corporations, which are not only reluctant to pay higher wholesale prices for fuel but also fear the increased financial power of the fuel-extracting and particularly the oil monopolies.

Commenting on the endless disputes between various monopolies over the plans for the development of the U.S. energy industry, the New York TIMES writes: "Each can expatiate eloquently on the need for scarifices...from all the others but not from itself."

The negative consequences of U.S. capitalism's inability to resolve its fuel problem have extended far beyond the United States.

Above all, the United States had to cover the deficit in energy supplies by increased imports of oil. From 1972-1977 petroleum and petroleum products imports increased from 225 million to almost 420 million tons a year, and petroleum's share in the overall consumption of liquid fuel rose to almost 50 percent. The small reduction in imports for current needs in the first months of 1978, together with the beginning of Alaskan oil production does not, however, give U.S. specialists any reason to expect any substantial reduction in total oil imports in subsequent years. The rapid growth of these imports combined with the rise in world oil prices caused by the collapse of the neocolonial system of concessionary payments for oil has, in the period from 1972 through 1977, raised the cost of imported fuel for the United States from $4.8 billion to $45 billion a year. Nonetheless, the increase in oil imports has proved, so far, more advantageous to the U.S. monopolies than the accelerated development of their own fuel and energy resources.

New Tangle of Contradictions

Failing to effect a corresponding increase in its exports to cover the oil imports, the United States is paying in dollars for the bulk of the imported oil. These dollars, which have virtually no coverage in kind, have become one powerful factor in the further intensification of the chronic crisis of capitalism's currency and financial system. Present U.S. oil imports have played a decisive role in the fact that last year alone the U.S. balance of payments deficit was over $20 billion. The total of U.S. currency with no coverage in kind on the international finance markets and in foreign treasury offices increased correspondingly. As a result, reports the U.S. Federal Reserve System, which controls the production and circulation of dollars, over the 6 months prior to March 1978 alone the dollar's exchange rate against other Western currencies has fallen approximately 6 percent. This fact is making U.S. goods more expensive than others on the market, particularly those of the West European countries and Japan, reducing their competitiveness and intensifying the trading conflicts within developed capitalism. In recent years the United States' partners have been persistently demanding that Washington fulfill its promises to reduce oil imports and thereby mitigate the West's general currency and foreign trade disorders. From the message on this subject sent by the French president to the U.S. President it also emerges that the United States, by excessively increasing its oil imports, is essentially selfishly draining the oil resources, which are even more essential to other Western countries because they have no natural stocks of fuel at all.

The U.S. energy policy is causing enormous harm to the developing states, including the members of OPEC, who are paid for their oil in dollars. In particular, the fall in the dollar exchange rate automatically devalues the OPEC countries' incomes in 1978 by a minimum of $12 billion, which is equivalent to these countries' irretrievable loss of approximately 140 million tons of oil--the amount extracted last year in Nigeria and Indonesia combined.

While seeking to force up domestic oil prices, at least to the level of world prices, with subsequent price rises to offset inflation, Washington is obstinately denying the OPEC countries the right to make inflation-linked price changes for their own oil. Visiting Venezuela, Iran, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, which account for about half of U.S. oil imports, in December last year and March this year, the U.S. President openly demanded that they freeze oil prices. Due to Washington's pressure, over the past 3 years, the rise in OPEC's oil prices has lagged considerably behind inflationary price increases for Western industrial products. The direct loss to the OPEC countries from this "price discrepancy" is approximately $5 billion--a sum in excess of Algeria's income from oil.

Pursuing a Policy of Neolconialism

By building up oil imports the U.S. monopolies have turned oil into an instrument of blackmail against the OPEC countries. In particular, the United States is increasing oil purchases and, correspondingly, payments in those countries which are inclined to ally themselves with U.S. imperialism against the national liberation movement. It is precisely this tactic of selective purchases which explains the fact that in the past 2 years the growth of oil exports from Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates has been four times greater than the increase in oil deliveries from the other 11 OPEC countries. There has been a corresponding leap in the income from oil for these two Arabian Peninsula monarchies, which last year alone reached $43 billion, exceeding the total oil income for Algeria, Venezuela, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait and Nigeria.

While subsidizing obedient monarchies through oil imports, U.S. imperialism has, at the same time, created favorable conditions for placing their "surplus petrodollars" in U.S. banks, which, in practice, means the return to the U.S. monopolies of a considerable proportion of the money spent on Arab oil. According to the figures of Morgan Guaranty Trust Bank, the foreign investments of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, placed mainly in the United States, reached a total of $84 billion in 1977, bringing the investors about $8 billion in interest. The way in which these funds may be used can be judged, for instance, by the list of middlemen involved in investing these funds published in BUSINESS WEEK: "In addition to former Treasury Secretary Connally, Near Eastern investors receive financial and political advice from people like former CIA director and former Ambassador to Iran Richard Helms, former Secretary of State William Rogers and former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury for Currency Affairs Gerald Parsky...." They are all known for their zealous devotion to the interests of U.S. big capital.

Washington is constantly interested in strengthening its military-strategic positions in the main oil producing regions of the Third World. In the past 5 years, according to the French newspaper LE MATIN, U.S. arms worth approximately $15 billion have been supplied to the Arabian Peninsula. The Pentagon is turning Saudi Arabia into a special-purpose base of operations against neighboring countries where the popular liberation movement is growing. According to the calculations of the FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of Britain's business circles, and AFP, the Arab monarchs have spent at least $350 million on organizing provocations against Ethiopia.

Overcoming economic crises by intensifying the exploitation of its own working people, by damaging the interests of its economic and military partners, and by intensifying neocolonialist plunder continue to characterize U.S. imperialism.

CONGRESS APPROVES 'BLANK CHECK' FOR U.S. INTELLIGENCE

LD221521Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua report: "Voting With Closed Eyes"]

[Text] Washington--Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose, the French proverb says. How much paper has been experded, how many speeches have been delivered and how many decisions have been made allegedly to bridle the uncontrollable "cloak and dagger" department--the CIA. But there has been absolutely no progress. The guilty, or rather the apprehended "gentlemen of fortune" retired by CIA chief Admiral Turner are replaced by new ones. The measures elaborated by the administration and Congress in hopes of "taming the shrew" are, on verification, merely further encouraging the intelligence apparatus to conduct subversive activity outside the United States and to violate human rights within the country.

The recent House vote on the intelligence appropriations bill showed once again that the law is not written for the CIA. "To be more precise, the laws are dictated by the CIA. Essentially, the members of the House were asked to vote with closed eyes and to sign a blank check. I am in no way exaggerating: The bill actually stated: "...dollars." Nonetheless, the congressmen obediently rubberstamped the bill by an impressive majority: 323 for and 43 against. Give generously!

That session of the House of Representatives was reminiscent of a vaudeville show, although its content was far more dramatic. Congressman John Seiberling, Democrat from Ohio, stated that he would not vote either "for" or "against" but would merely respond with the word "present!" This is more in keeping with the spirit of the bill, he noted without a shade irony in his voice. Congressman Edward Boland, Democrat from Massachusetts, fervently defended the bill. This was understandable: Mr Boland is chairman of the House Committee on Intelligence. Justifying the form in which the bill was submitted, Boland stated that the disclosure of the total amount appropriated could arouse, among his colleagues, an undesirable eagerness to "learn the details." There is no point in getting the geese excited. Of course Mr Boland added with commendable modesty, "the bill is far from perfect, but it is only a first step." Congressman Bill Burlison, Democrat from Missouri, also expressed his support for the bill. And this was also perfectly understandable. Mr Burlison is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Intelligence [as published] and one of the bill's co-authors. "Our role was by no means limited to the role of a rubber stamp," he said, evidently anticipating possible accusations. He also objected to accusations of secretiveness. For pity's sake, he exclaimed, the congressmen distributed an 83-page "official supplement!"

The mention of the "official supplement" angered Congressman James Johnson, Republican from Colorado. "This so-called supplement is a totally useless item," he said. "It contains absolutely no information on the activity of the intelligence community." Johnson voiced the fear that "Congress will return to the time when only a select elite supervised the intelligence service." For the sake of clarity let us admit that that time has never passed and that the changes have been only cosmetic, caused by the "exposure boom."

Congressman John Burton, Democrat from California, not known in the corridors of Congress for his humor, tried to joke: "The devil take it, how can I make amendments to a bill if I do not know its content?" He asked this of no one in particular.

And one last thing. ccording to press reports, the blank in front of the word "... dollars" in the text of the bill is deciphered as "over $10 billion." It is precisely this astronomical sum--indeed the possibility exists that it will be bigger--which is appropriated in the current fiscal year to finance the activity of the CIA, the National Security Agency and other intelligence services, including some sections of the FBI. Admiral Turner, the "intelligence king," may rest assured that his ship is in no danger of running aground financially in the Capitol's legislative waters.

CARTER CHALLENGES CONGRESS ON LEGISLATIVE VETO

LD2218589Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["Challenge to Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 22 June--U.S. President J. Carter has sent a special message to Congress demanding the abolition of the legislative veto. According to this procedure, Senate and House majority can forbid the implementation of any White House program. This congressional limitation of the presidential prerogatives was adopted in the wake of huge national convulsions--the collapse of the U.S. Vietnamese adventure, the "Watergate scandal" and the exposure of the CIA's subversive, undercover operations in Angola. Becoming convinced that the administration often acts without the consent of Congress, the legislators succeeded in winning for themselves a greater role in the formulation of the country's political course and control over the activities of the executive.

The White House has never made a secret of its irritation with Congress' increased influence, although it has until recently refrained from a confrontation.

J. Carter stresses in his message that, in his opinion, the existing limitations on the administration's foreign policy actions "can undermine our ability to respond to rapidly changing international conditions." The application of the legislative veto, he declares, threatens to destroy the constitutional balance between the U.S. executive and legislative branches. Declaring Congress veto power to be unconstitutional, the President has announced that, in the future, the administration will not consider itself bound to submit to the legislative veto.

The challenge issued to Congress by the White House has had the effect of a bombshell, and, as is expected here, this could lead to a new, embittered conflict between the executive and legislative branches. Quoting the views of certain legislators, CBS television has reported the possibility of a "constitutional crisis." Senator F. Church declared that "the administration is asking for a clash with Congress."

PEKING SIDES WITH IMPERIALISTS IN ZAIRE

OW221301Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 18 Jun 78 OW

[Nikolayev Commentary: "Committing Murders Together With The Imperialists--On Peking's Policy In The Zairian Incident"]

[Excerpt] The Chinese leaders' stand on the Zairian incident and Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to that country have been condemned by the world public. Progressive papers and journals in Asia, Africa and Latin America have pointed out that they show Peking's true intention to step up its interference in the internal affairs of countries in Africa by carrying out sabotage and provocative activities in that continent.

Africa is occupying an increasingly important place in Peking's strategic plans. In his speech in Kinshasa, Huang Hua bluntly stated that the African countries and people should become the Third World's main antihegemonist force. This means that the Chinese leaders are trying to turn Africa as quickly as possible into an area for opposing the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community and to turn the struggle against the sworn enemies of the developing countries--the imperialists, neocolonialists and racists--into one against the developing countries' faithful friends--the socialist countries.

Peking's stand on the Western powers' armed interference in Zaire is a clear manifestation of a renegade's hostile policy. In referring to the recent Zairian incident at a Kinshasa banquet Huang Hua claimed that the situation was very fine for the African people. He expressed satisfaction with the successful suppression of the uprising in Shaba Province.

What did he mean by "successful suppression?" What situation was fine for the African peoples? Currently the whole world is angrily denouncing those who really organized and instigated the mercenaries involved in the Zairian incident. The Pentagon and NATO sent French and Belgian paratroops, which were armed to the teeth, to Shaba Province to carry out large-scale suppression. The imperialists and their running dogs stepped up their interference in Zaire's internal affairs. They used the U.S. Air Bridge to transport more troops, weapons and other military equipment to Zaire to build a punitive army so they could use Africans to suppress the African people's national liberation struggle. All this was described by the Chinese leaders as a fine situation.

Judging from their actions, the Chinese leaders were only too pleased to join this international punitive action organized by the imperialists. Huang Hua bluntly stated that China would join the United States and other NATO members in supporting the Zairian authorities, not only morally but also materially, by giving military support and supplying weapons.

This minister from Peking apparently felt no shame in giving these guarantees and making these proposals in Zaire, even though they contradicted his own remarks at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament a few days earlier. At the UN session he said loudly that nobody should interfere in the internal affairs of medium and small countries and that no troops should be stationed in foreign countries. How could we reconcile these high-sounding words with the Chinese representatives' acts in Zaire? How could we reconcile these words with the Peking activists' present support for the imperialists' interference in Zaire and their willingness to supply them with weapons and other aid?

Perhaps Peking wanted to arm the Zairian people so they could fight the imperialists' mercenaries and aggressors. However, this was not the case. Peking frenziedly condemned those forces which countered the intervening troops and lavished praise on the actions taken by the United States and NATO in Zaire.

The Chinese leaders also supported NATO's plans to expand its actions to other continents and to build a NATO force in Central Africa. This, too, comes as no surprise. This is why NATO Commander Haig called Peking NATO's 16th member. While talking with Japanese visitors Teng Hsiao-ping agreed with this friendly comment. Peking's policy has met with universal condemnation, particularly among countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

PRC AIR BALLOON FOR 'AGENTS' FOUND IN INDIA

LD222048Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 22, TASS--The remains of an air ballon with Chinese printed materials, brochures, Mao Tse-tung portraits and a radio transmitter, were today discovered near the town of Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh. All this was handed over to the Indian police. It is well known that China does not only send its agents into India, but is also supporting the separatist movements in a number of Indian states, such as Nagaland and Mizoram. It is operating a number of saboteur training camps in the Chinese territory.

To whom was the "air parcel" containing a radio transmitter sent for? The answer is quite clear--to the Chinese agents in India.

MORE ON KULAKOV ACTIVITIES; LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Kulakov Speaks at Smederevo

LD2222?4Y Moscow in Macedonian to Yugoslavia 1800 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Speech--"with minor abridgements"--by Fedor Kulakov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo member, at 21 June rally at metallurgical plant in Smederevo--announcer-read]

[Text] I first want to express my sincere thanks for the invitation to the CPSU delegation by the 11th LCY Congress to participate in the rally. We are glad to meet you, representatives of Yugoslavia's glorious working class. Smederevo is well known for its revolutionary traditions and for its present achievements. The workers of your metallurgical plant are actively participating in the Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and all this evokes in everyone of us warm fraternal feelings. I take this opportunity to convey to you, and through you to the Yugoslav communists and all working people, cordial greetings and best wishes from the great and sincere friend of the Yugoslav people, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet communists and public are following the work of the 11th LCY Congress with interest. Interest in the experience of the fraternal communist parties and peoples represents one of the many features of international solidarity of communists and the wide working masses. It expresses the respect for the contribution of every party and people to the world's revolutionary rebirth, the consolidation of the joint basic aims of all those who are fighting for the building of socialism and communism.

Our delegation listened with great interest to the report by the LCY president, Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The report and the statements at the congress detail the achievements in economic, cultural and other fields of socialist construction. They show the development of the sociopolitical system, and they stress the importance of further consolidating the fraternity and unity of the Yugoslav peoples. We know that these achievements which are justly evoking pride among the Yugoslav communists, are the result of persistent creative efforts by the working people and their vanguard, the LCY, at the helm of which has stood, for over 50 years, Josip Broz Tito, eminent leader of the Yugoslav communists and all peoples in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Soviet people are happy with your achievements. In the transformation of Yugoslavia from a backward agrarian-capitalist country into a developed industrial-agrarian socialist state, we see a convincing proof of the strength of the new social order and of the inexhaustible ability of the people who have become master of their own fate. The Yugoslav peoples have proved that they can fight doggedly and selflessly to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland, and to work energetically for the cause of socialism and peace.

The work of the 11th LCY Congress shows that this high forum has focused its attention on the most important issues in Yugoslav societal development. We would like to express confidence that by raising the role of the working class and its guiding power, the League of Communists, in resolving the relevant issues in the country's life, the Yugoslav communists are striving for further progress in the building of socialism. With all our heart we wish the communists and all working people in Yugoslavia new successes in this great cause.

Dear comrades, in our times of historic competition between socialism and capitalism and of fundamental social changes in the world, there is nothing more valuable for the communists and the working class and working people, than proletarian solidarity, sincere friendship and cooperation of the peoples who are struggling for common goals. We accept the cordial welcome afforded to our delegation today as an expression of the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, between USSR and Yugoslavia. One can justifiably say that in the period between the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, Soviet-Yugoslav relations on the party and state level have further developed. The scale of this cooperation is to a great degree due to the active efforts of the highly authoritative leaders of our parties and states--Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito. Our country expresses satisfaction with the fact that meetings between Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are being held regularly and in a spirit of mutual respect and comradeship, and that these meetings have become a nice tradition. Comrades Brezhnev and Tito gave a good example of how to deepen mutual understanding and positively solve bilateral issues.

This is an example for all of us, for all who directly participate on various levels in developing cooperation between our parties and countries. It is only natural that the major element in our cooperation are the ties between the CPSU and the LSY. Our parties are ruling parties and enjoy great confidence among their people. That is why the positions of the CPSU and the LCY, of their leaders, and the initiatives and activity of every communist, greatly influence the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. In order to increase mutual understanding, representatives of our two parties on all levels should, in our opinion, meet more frequently and exchange experiences. We favor all-round development of such ties, and also wider contacts between our republics, districts, cities and workers. Soviet-Yugoslav relations have shown fruitfulness also on the state level. During recent years there were exchange visits by parliamentary delegations, heads of state and ministers. It is worth noting also that the Soviet Union was visited by representative delegations from all Yugoslav socialist republics.

Being working people, people who create material wealth, you can properly assess the fact that our economic and technical cooperation is increasing and is acquiring yet a more stable and planned characteristic. In the past 5 years trade between the USSR and the SFRY has reached the sum of $14 billion, an increase of almost two-and-a-half times compared with the preceding 5 years. You recognize that Soviet-Yugoslav trade ties could reach such a scale because they are mutually beneficial and meet important needs of our two countries. It is pleasing that Soviet people are taking part in the various industrial projects being built on Yugoslav soil. One such project is your metallurgical plant which is being expanded with the participation of our experts.

We are told that Soviet and Yugoslav workers and engineers work in full harmony. The Soviet [word indistinct] which has been installed here was working well and highly productively. We note with pleasure that a decree by the SFRY president awarded Yugoslav medals to six Soviet experts who worked in your enterprise. Such a selfless mutual cooperation consolidates the fraternity of the working class of the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Products of Yugoslav industry are well known in our country. Recently the Soviet people became acquainted with results of the work of Yugoslav builders in the Soviet Union. They have built a modern tourist compound in Yalta, and are presently building hotels in Moscow and Sochi.

Long-standing traditions exist in Soviet-Yugoslav areas of cultural, scientific and educational cooperation. This cooperation is even more actively helping the spiritual enrichment of our peoples.

As is known, there have also been difficult moments in Soviet-Yugoslav relations. But what is important now is that, with joint efforts, they have been overcome. Our relations have evolved on the road of friendship. We are doing everything possible to keep that road clean, straight, and unhindered. When dealing with relations with Yugoslavia, we are looking ahead, keeping in mind the joint interests now and in the future. We look optimistically at the prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and believe that, relying on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and jointly striving for mutual understanding and trust, and with respect towards each other's experience, while strictly observing the principle of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, our relations will continue future development in the interest of our countries and peoples.

Last year, the Soviet people summed up with justifiable pride the results of the country's 60-year development, and approved the new USSR Constitution. Our fundamental achievement is building a developed socialist society--creating powerful modern industry, a developing socialist agriculture and making immense scientific, technical and cultural progress. In the last 10 years industrial output in the Soviet Union has doubled. At the same time agricultural production in our country has increased per capita by nearly 25 percent with a population increase of 23 million. [passage indistinct] (?Today, as we are conscious) of the fact that the all-round national economic development is aimed at the well-being of man, there was great labor enthusiasm and mass interest in increasing the public productivity. Soviet people always feel that the successes of socialist industry directly affect the personal living standard. Never before have our people been as well off as at present. The real per capita income almost doubles every 15 years. During the last 5 years some 31 million have received pay increases. Apart from salary, there are other benefits such as bonuses and free services which the Soviet working people get from the state and the so-called socialist consumption funds. These funds--totaling R100 billion in 1977--are spent for education, industrial training, medical aid, as well as paid annual leave, pensions, stipends, child aid and others.

Housing in the Soviet Union continues on a broad front. Some 80 million people received new apartment and house improvements in the past 7 years. Most of the population get free housing, and the monthly rent represents an average of 3 percent of a worker family's budget.

The new USSR Constitution is a big step forward in fulfilling our party's policy of further developing socialist democracy. The sociopolitical, economic and personal rights and freedoms of the citizens were filled with richer content. The competence of the Soviet of People's Deputies, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the cooperatives and other public organizations has been expanded. According to the constitution, the worker collectives at factories and offices play an active role in the discussion and solving of all state and social issues. They directly participate in working out and implementing production and social development plans, in the management of factories. Issues on improving working and living conditions, the use of funds for social and cultural needs and for material incentives, are being decided upon only by taking into account the views of the worker collectives.

The principle of democratic centralism in the Soviet states organization and activity has been affirmed in the new Constitution. This principle, the meaning of which is being frequently distorted by critics abroad, in effect coordinates a single leadership with local initiative and creative activity, with the responsibility of every state body and official before the people.

In spite of the significance of these achievements, our party is far from being complacent. It critically analyzes the results of social development and takes measures to solve the problems arising in one or another economic or cultural sector. We know, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, that all problems are not solved yet; we know our deficiencies and difficulties better than our critics and we successfully overcome them. All the world can see that our party's activity and aims are directed toward doing everything necessary for man's benefit and in man's name.

It is fortunate, that for more than 3 decades now our peoples, as well as the peoples in most countries, live in peaceful conditions. The international situation has changed for the better in the past few years. But the danger of a new war is far from eliminated. Every step toward achieving international security is made with great difficulties. As is known, there are quite a few hotbeds in the world and if they are not eliminated they could in time become hotbeds of war. Particularly great concern is caused by the danger of a new round in the arms race, the plans for the design and production of new weapons of mass destruction, and the imperialist circles' neutron bomb project.

The Soviet Union, along with other socialist countries, is persistently striving to widen and deepen detente, to expand it over all regions in the world and to make it part of a permanent process. We are firmly convinced that there is no more important task at present than to add military detente to political detente, to stop the arms race and particularly in nuclear arms, to direct efforts at genuine disarmament. That is why there is presently a need for a decisive struggle against the aggressive circle's schemes. In order to thwart their evil plan, there is now, more than ever, a need for the cohesion of all peace-loving forces, cohesion and yet again, cohesion.

The Soviet Union recognizes that Yugoslavia is prominent in the socialist and progressive forces' very difficult struggle for peace and international security. Also recognized and praised are the efforts made personally in this connection by Josip Broz Tito, leader of the Yugoslav communists and Yugoslavia's head of state. The closeness or identity of our countries' positions on fundamental contemporary issues create good conditions for consolidating our further cooperation in the international arena. The Soviet people believe that in the struggle for peace the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, which suffered the difficulties of the last war together, will march shoulder to shoulder.

The course toward peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is a permanent course of Soviet foreign policy. The security measures taken by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, due to the arms race initiated by the NATO countries, does not change in any way the content or direction of this course. Everybody must know, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said in this connection, that the Soviet Union not only has no aggressive designs and does not create any strike (?forces) in Europe against the West, but on the contrary, does and will do everything in order to relax tension and contribute to achieving agreement.

Unlike the NATO countries we have not increased our armed forces in central Europe for a long time and do not intend--I would like to stress very strongly--do not intend to increase them in future by even a single soldier, or a single tank. And we call on the Western states to follow this good example. The leadership of our country has many times stated that there is no type of weapon that the Soviet Union would not be ready to limit and ban on a mutual basis, in agreement with other states.

The Soviet Union supports the peace-loving antiimperialist forces of the nonalinement movement, among which Yugoslavia is (?most) influential. We support the nonalined countries' struggle against the imperialist policy of war and oppression, against the plunder of young developing countries by foreign monopolies, for the defense of the freedom and independence of peoples. One must mention that the nonalined foreign ministers conference which will take place in Belgrade soon, is to devote the necessary attention to these very important issues. The strengthening of joint action between the nonalined and the socialist states, would, we think, increase even more the forces of peace, national integrity and social progress. We are against all kinds of attempts to somehow make this movement antagonistic to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to direct it toward isolation from the other peace-loving forces. The [word indistinct] enemy is trying to use for its own benefit the natural fact that there exist differences in the state of activity of the communist and workers parties and in their approaches to various issues. It tries to join the discussions on these issues and attempts to transform the differences into disagreements and the disagreements into a split. But we are confident that internationalist solidarity and cooperation between the communist and workers parties are stronger than any enemy plot.

As you know, the decision of communists to approach in a united front the solving of issues connected with achieving peace, security, cooperation and social progress, was manifested at the Berlin Conference of the European Communist and Workers Parties. The strength of the communist movement lies in the unity of all its detachments. The historic call of the founders of Marxism-Leninism--"Proletarians of the world, unite!"--remains as always the militant slogan of the working people in the whole world.

We brought with us to your country feelings of sincere friendship for the Yugoslav peoples from the Soviet people. This friendship, which cemented during the hard war years, has endured the test of time. Today we are unanimous that the further consolidation of cooperation between our parties and countries is in accordance with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav people, the interests of socialism, peace and progress.

Your metallurgical plant maintains friendly ties with the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine in the Ukraine. We are pleased to tell you that, when they learned that the CPSU delegation was to leave for the 11th LCY Congress, the workers of the combine asked us to invite a group of workers from your enterprise to visit the town of Krivoy Rog. Your delegates could, during their stay in the Soviet Union, get acquainted with our country and people, their way of life and work.

Comrade Kulakov expressed thanks on behalf of the delegation for the warm friendly welcome and, as a token of friendship and solidarity, gave the workers collective a present on behalf of the CPSU delegation: a portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the genius-revolutionary and thinker, the creator of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the leader of world proletariat.

Proceedings at Commissions

LD221514Y Moscow TASS in English 1216Z GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22, TASS--Delegates to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia today completed in six commissions formed by the congress their discussion of reports by the guiding bodies and by the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

The discussion in the commissions passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, and was concentrated on the most important problems of the party's activities in the field of foreign and domestic policy. The delegates summed up the experience accumulated by the League of Communists in various fields of society's life and made many proposals directed at further improving the work of party organizations and guiding bodies. Ways of eliminating shortcomings were outlined.

The delegates unanimously approved the report presented by Josip Broz Tito which defines the main directions of the further development of socialist Yugoslavia, the strengthening of the vanguard role of the League of Communists, the leading ideological and political force of Yugoslav society.

The congress continues its work tomorrow.

Kulakov, Kardelj Hold Talk

LD222012Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1919 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The CPSU delegation to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Fedor Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with E. Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

A warm, comradely conversation on questions concerning Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and also on certain international questions took place.

Taking part in the conversation was J. Smole, the SFRY ambassador in the USSR.

MORE OF RUDE PRAVO ON 1968 EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD221225Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "RUDE PRAVO: The Lessons of the Past Are a Warning"]

[Text] Prague, 19 June--The newspaper RUDE PRAVO has published an article entitled "A Poisonous Mold (Reflections on Facts Which Occurred 10 years Ago)," which reveals the truth about the Czechoslovakia events of 1968.

There exists a document "Memo for the Chairman of the Government of Cernik," the newspaper writes. It says that he was informed that J. Pavel, minister of internal affairs, and General Prhlik, chief of a CPCZ Central Committee section, had drawn up a draft on "the creation of a guiding center of the state which was to assume all state power during the intensification of political tension in the country." The center would have comprised the following people, Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Pavel and Cernik. Dubcek and Smrkovsky agreed to the draft mentioned. It becomes clear from the document against whom the above-mentioned "center" was to have directed the bulk of its power, and the document clearly says that "security measures" were prepared "directed against conservative forces, including creation of labor camps for the reeducation of various categories of people." Thus concentration camps were prepared. They were intended for so-called conservatives, that is, for party workers who would not renounce their communist convictions.

Of course, mass media and also representatives of the so-called "rebirth" kept quiet about all these preparations in their speeches. On the contrary, they said that only everything good and beautiful would be done for people, since they were advocating "socialism with a human face." Under cover of this false, splendid slogan white counter-revolution and fascism crept up on our country.

All these facts have not yet been fully absorbed, the newspaper writes further, but the document from the cabinet of the former government chairman speaks in a clear and laconic language. And it is not alone. The Internal Affairs Ministry archives contain under item N/1-00109 ZD-68 a document of 11 June 1968 called "Measures Proposed by the Internal Affairs Minister in the Event of Attempts by Reaction to Provoke Chaos on Czechoslovak Territory." At first glance it might appear that this document is talking about various organizational measures. But all these measures were in no way directed against counter-revolution. Internal Affairs Minister Pavel at the time considered reactionary every member of the security forces who, in the interests of defending the republic, tried in any way to stand against the subversive elements of "club 231" and other reactionary organizations or defended communists and non-party members upholding the principles of socialism. Communists were tailed, while leading press figures who openly went over to anticommunist positions were given strong protection.

The document also contains an order on the immediate cessation (before the government decision) of jamming foreign broadcasts and on starting to dismantle equipment so that jamming could never be resumed, although it was known that at that time subversive imperialist radio stations had moved 20 extremely powerful mobile transmitters to the western borders of Czechoslovakia. Pavel nevertheless gave them complete freedom of action. He knew full well that hundreds of capitalist intelligence agents were operating in the country and barely concealed the fact that American and West German generals and other leading figures of imperialist intelligence services were entering Czechoslovakia disguised as tourists. But he took no action against them. Everything undertaken in the name of state security was directed against principled communists and non-party members defending socialism.

The rightists penetrated the leadership of kraj, district and factory party organizations and began to disarm the people's militia. The press, radio and television waged a shameless campaign calling on people to struggle against communists and honest citizens, kindling nationalist feelings and inciting the young. The rightists also operated unimpeded in the army and in its command.

At the time the republic was swamped with Western spies and saboteurs. Unbelievable things happened: A group of "quiet Americans" from Vietnam, a group of "Green Berets" specially trained for events in Czechoslovakia in the West German city of Bad Tolz, arrived in Czechoslovakia. The Bundeswehr operated with no less activeness: The Hamburg newspaper DER SPIEGEL wrote that the recruitment and dispatching of military reconnaissance agents to Czechoslovakia assumed an unprecedented scale.

At the same time Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Kriegel and company were writing a reply to the five socialist countries in such a spirit as to generate a favorable psychological atmosphere within the republic for breaking with the fraternal countries and for Czechoslovakia's independence and self-sufficiency.

Why was it possible for all this to happen? RUDE PRAVO asks. It was because, in the bloc of rightwing anticommunist forces which had already formed by that time, the leadership belonged to the anticommunist forces acting in accordance with the imperialist intelligence services conductor's baton. Dubcek gave them his blessing. An aura of "the man of the rebirth" and the most popular Czechoslovak statesman was created around him. Kriegel was in his element. He could resort extensively and freely to the experience of being an imperialist agent which he acquired during his service with Chiang Kai-shek. He was the "great conductor" who remained in the shadows and sent others such as the "people's tribune" Smrkovsky to do his dirty work.

It was for this very reason that the counterrevolutionary group which had ensconced itself in the Prague Party City Committee began to say "let some blood be shed" and "it is time to open concentration camps for principled communists." It was for this reason that Pavel began to draw up so-called "black lists" bearing the names of honest and conscientious people; it was for this reason that the old imperialist agent Professor Cerny rubbed his hands, saying that "black eyes will soon start being handed out."

In July 1968 it was perfectly clear that the bloc of rightwing and anticommunist forces was preparing to strike at the republic's socialist foundations and that it was ready to deal with anyone who defended them. It was planned to strike on the eve of the Extraordinary 14th Party Congress at the beginning of September 1968.

Is it possible to believe that, after 20 years of socialism, anti-socialist forces can exist in the republic--journalists and radio and television commentators rhetorically exclaimed at the time. It was demagoguery. Despite the fact that 20 years had indeed elapsed since 1948, generations of Czechoslovaks from formerly large, medium and small factory owners, expelled and pensioned-off policemen, venal lawyers lawfully deprived of their practices and doctors who used diplomas as a cover for their quackery were still there. They also included former landowners and rich peasants who were unhappy at having lost "their" land, managers who had accumulated capital in industry and commerce and also many other large and small property owners who had stayed in the republic but did not accept socialism. As is known, it was to them that Radio "Free Europe" and other mass media of imperialist ideological sabotage turned, since they kept alive the hope of a return to the old ways. However, they managed to do practically nothing, despite tremendous political, ideological and material support from the West. In complete accord with the working people, the Communist Party kept vigilant watch over security and order in the republic.

At that time it was necessary, in view of the strong influence of the bourgeoisie and in particular the petit bourgeoisie, to consistently insure and strengthen the leading role of the working class in society and, in particular, to take care of the worker stratum within the party, the party's ideological unity and the class purity of communist ranks.

The year of 1968 showed how many patent anticommunists were carrying party cards. The non-class approach to party admissions had made this possible. Over a period of a few years workers had become a minority in the CPCZ for the first time in the party's history.

As is known, only a few years before all these events the CIA agent P. Tigrid had recommended that bourgeois and petit-bourgeois elements take advantage of the party leadership's flagging vigilance and join the CPCZ. The CIA's aims were clear: to create a revisionist rightwing current in the party, blunt the communists' main weapon and then deprive them of it altogether.

Let us look at the current activity of the so-called supporters of the rebirth of socialism who carried party cards. J. Pelikan is now in the forefront of all anti-Czechoslovak actions; L. Pachman has turned to religion and through it has joined forces with West German revanchist circles; M. Sulc has become a coordinator at "Free Europe"--a branch of the CIA; A. Lim is now a venal scribbler eager to oppose our republic for money. There were many people who wanted capitalism back in our country. Many of them managed to conceal their true intentions for a long time.

Ten years have gone by. The reports from the Prague City Committee about the opening of concentration camps and Pavel's document on the preparation of anticommunist measures may seem part of the distant past. However, the lessons they teach us remain as a warning, RUDE PRAVO writes.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY PROBLEMS

LD221606Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0304 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["PRAVDA commentator: Italy's Acute Problems"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--Political commentators connect the resignation of G. Leone from the post of president of Italy with plans for holding an early parliamentary election, with the aid of which the rightwingers would like to alter the balance of forces in the legislative organ in their own favor. They do not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that since March 1978 the communists have formed part of the parliamentary majority on which the government relies, Nikolay Prozhogin writes in PRAVDA.

However, the creation of the new parliamentary majority was not a chance event but a direct result of the prolonged and stubborn struggle waged by the Italian workers' movement. At the same time it shows that other parties, including the Christian Democrats, have forces capable of soberly and realistically evaluating the new political situation which has come about in the country.

Rightwing circles are trying to undermine the authority of the republic born in the battles against the fascist dictatorship. Blathering demagogically about the need to "restore order" and speculating on the demands of the popular masses to make the situation in the country healthier, they are really trying to compromise the republic itself and its institutions.

Life has shown, Prozhogin concludes, that reactionary circles are not able to provide a positive answer to the acute problems of present-day Italy. The country's progressive public considers that a way out is possible only through the cooperation of all democratic forces, of which the communists form an integral part.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ON U.S., SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY LINES

LD222357Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

The present policy of the USA gives public opinion in Britain cause for great concern, Gordon Schaffer, chairman of the British Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said in a TASS interview. He said the U.S. Government has not kept its promise to follow a course toward cooperation and world peace. This is evidenced by the United States' support of reactionary regimes in Latin America, Asia and other regions.

The latest developments in the African Continent, Gordon Schaffer said, clearly show that a number of Western states, above all the United States, are not against using methods of colonialism to achieve their aims. Their main aim is to prevent progressive social and economic changes in the developing countries.

Commenting on the editorial article "On The Present Policy Of The U.S. Government," recently published in the Soviet press, Gordon Schaffer said that this is first of all a call for turning back to the road of detente.

The Soviet Union, he said, has stressed more than once the need for ending the arms race and suggested arms reductions on the basis of reciprocity, as was pointed out specifically, in the speech made recently in Prague by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet delegation at the special General Assembly session on disarmament makes concrete and clear-cut proposals which are supported by a majority of countries represented at this forum.

STOKLITSKIY NOTES GROWTH IN SOVIET-WEST GERMAN TRADE

LD221120Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

An exhibition of medical equipment by the West German firm "Draeger-Werke Ag" is held at the moment in Leningrad. The firm recently signed a contract with the Soviet foreign trade organisations for the deliveries of medical equipment... Such is the business routine of only one of the 1,500 West German companies maintaining trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The economic links between the USSR and the FRG are characterised by a dynamic growth, as one of their features, nearly reaching an annual 4 billion dollars. The current mutual Soviet-West German deliveries exceed, for example, trade between West Germany and Britain.

A powerful impetus to the bilateral economic cooperation was provided by the 1970 Moscow agreement and the subsequent meetings between the heads of states. It was during 1970-1977 that mutual trade between the USSR and the FRG grew 5.5 times.

In their turn, various trade contacts, cooperation in credits and finances, the expanding scientific and technical relations form the material base of detente which serves for building up the goodneighbourly relations between the two countries.

The results of the visit by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, who visited the Federal Republic of Germany in May, this year, raise business relations between the two countries to a higher level.

Speaking about the statistics, one should stress the intention of both sides to double, during 1976-1980, on the previous five-year period mutual trade between the two countries, which will make a valuable contribution in the implementation of the agreement on the development and the deepening of the long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economy and industry, signed for a quarter of a century during the recent visit by Leonid Brezhnev.

Such tasks call for a higher level of cooperation. Here one should mention the implementation, on the mutually beneficial basis, of large-scale projects, the organisation within the framework of international division of labour, of industrial cooperation in new fields. It is necessary to stress that the impressive program does not exclude, but, on the contrary, envisages the care for the interests of small and medium West German business.

Such an approach in the determination of the aims and fields of cooperation meets the mutual interests of both countries. Strengthening its business ties with the FRG, the Soviet side gets an opportunity to use effectively its foreign economic channels for the successful implementation of its plans. The development of contacts with the Soviet Union, whose planned economy knows no upheavals of capitalist markets, helps the FRG to increase the production at its enterprises and solve the employment problem. It is estimated that even today contacts with the East make it possible for West Germany to give jobs to nearly half a million workers.

Now that the new prospects of business cooperation between the two countries are outlined, the two states should work for the removal of artificial obstacles for their cooperation and use to the full advantage the powerful potentials of their cooperation both in the interests of the two countries, and the strengthening of international detente.

ROMANOV RECEIVES LOCAL FINNISH CP OFFICIALS

LD221431Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS Report: "Friendly Talks At Smolnyy"]

[Excerpt] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, yesterday received at Smolnyy a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party District Organization from the District of Turku headed by Ensio Laitne, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party district organization.

G.V. Romanov told the guests about the main directions of the activity of the Leningrad party organization in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the comprehensive plans for the economic and social development of Leningrad City and Oblast in 1978 and the rest of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in improving production efficiency and work quality in light of the conclusions and instructions contained in the program speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

MIES-LED DKP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 21 JUN

LD221124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the German Communist Party [DKP] arived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes Mies, party chairman, who is leader of the delegation; Schroeder, secretary of the party board; and Weiss, chairman of the Central Control Commission.

SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD221140Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--A meeting in Moscow today opened the days of Soviet-Syrian friendship in the USSR.

Representatives of the public stressed that the relations of close friendship and many-sided cooperation between the USSR and Syria serve the interests of both countries, as well as the cause of peace and progress. The days of Soviet-Syrian friendship, stressed the speakers, will acquaint better the Soviet people with the life of the Syrian people, with their successes in their social and economic reforms.

The program of the days, which will be held in Moscow and Belorussia, envisages meetings, lectures, talks, exhibitions of book and works by Syrian artists, as well as a film festival [word indistinct]. Addressing the meeting, the ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR, Jabr al-Kafri, as well as the head of the delegation of the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society and First Secretary of the Damascus Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party Muhammad Ali al-Ashkar, thanked the Soviet Union for its resolute and unfailing support of the Arab peoples in their struggle for independence, and a stable and just peace (?in) the Middle East.

DECISION ON WEST BANK, GAZA CONFIRMS ISRAELI EXPANSIONISM

LD220930Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Israeli Knesset has approved the decision of the Begin government on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Here is what our commentator Rafael Arutyunov has to say about this:

First of all it must be remembered that the decision of the Israeli Government is regarded as a reply to the inquiry made by the United States in its attempt to use every means to extricate the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks from their impasse. For a long time Washington has been trying to achieve the resumption of these talks, but thus far has failed.

The United States has decided to urge Tel Aviv to give the impression that it is making some changes in its stand toward the future of the Palestinian territory in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But what has been the result?

First, the U.S. inquiry relates to the so-called administrative self-government scheduled to take effect after 5 years, and with which Israeli Prime Minister Begin tried to bury the Palestine question in his well-known peace plan. This in itself suggests there has been no serious change in the attitude of the United States toward the Palestine question.

Second, not long before sending the inquiry to Tel Aviv, President Carter categorically ruled out the possibility of the Palestinians establishing an independent state. Naturally, therefore, the Israeli reply to Washington's inquiry appeared to be an effective and total rejection of the possibility of considering the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip from the viewpoint of the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arabs. Instead of this, the latest Israeli Government decision centers on the same emasculated self-government plan which is to be implemented under Israeli bayonets and control. The decision contains vague words about the possibility of holding talks on the future of these Palestinian territories no less than 5 years after the establishing of peace in the Middle East.

It is not difficult for one to understand the significance of all this. During all these years the Israeli occupers will continue to conduct the affairs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Everyone knows how they conduct these affiars. Their methods include the confiscation of Arab land, the demolition of Palestinian Arab homes or driving them out of their homes in order to house new Israeli settlers. It is evident from the statements by Begin and other Israeli leaders that Tel Aviv does not intend to give us this policy in the future, even at the expense of peace with the Arabs. This is what awaits the Palestinians under the so-called self-government and afterwards.

After more than 30 years the Arab people of Palestine remain victims of the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians have been turned into refugees, and they have been denied all their rights and homeland. Tel Aviv, with the support of Washington, intends the same fate for all the Arab people of Palestine. In particular, this is confirmed by the decision made by the Begin government, which was welcomed by the Israeli Knesset.

In addition, reference must be made to official Cairo's attitude toward this situation. President Anwar as-Sadat said that the decision of Tel Aviv is not a positive one, but Cairo reaffirmed its adherence to its former line of separate deals with the support of Washington. The Egyptian foreign minister also communicated this to the U.S. ambassador.

Naturally the PLO and all the Palestinians have rejected the decision of Tel Aviv and declared their determination to continue the struggle for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Palestinian strugglers are not alone in this. On their side stands the Arab world, which rejects capitulation to the enemy, all the progressive forces in the world, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which never retreat from their constant and consistent support for the just claims of the Arab people of Palestine.

LEBANESE NATIONALIST GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON USSR TALKS

LD221656Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 22, TASS--The talks in Moscow were useful and fruitful and qualitatively marked a new step along the road of strengthening the relations between the national patriotic forces (NPF) of Lebanon and the Soviet Union, says a statement issued here by the Central Council of the NPF concerning the results of a visit of a NPF delegation to the USSR. The Central Council expresses profound gratitude to the Central Committee of the CPSU for solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle and expresses its desire for the further strengthening of the relations with the Soviet Union and all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The statement emphasizes that the steady Soviet support for the struggle by the Lebanese people and all Arab peoples enables the Arab national liberation movement to maintain its positions in face of the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, under whose cover the Egyptian regime seeks to impose a capitulatory settlement of the Middle East crisis.

CONTINUING MATERIAL ON BULENT ECEVIT VISIT TO USSR

Mausoleum, Other Activities

LD221512Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit today visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Kremlin wall. The guest was present at the opening in the Pushkin art museum of an exhibition of contemporary Turkish paining. Demichev, USSR minister of culture, was present at the opening. The artists' work on display will acquaint visitors with Turkish graphic art and the life and ways of the Turkish people.

End of Kremlin Talks

LD221454Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Talks ended in the Kremlin today between Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit and Turkish Foreign Minister Okcun.

During the talks an exchange of opinions was continued on questions of Soviet-Turkish relations and also on international problems of mutual interest. The sides determined the directions for the further development and deepening of bilateral and mutually beneficial cooperation in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other fields.

They approved a political document on the principles of goodneighborly and friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey, which corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries and represents a contribution to the cause of international detente and the strengthening of peace. The political document will be published in the press.

The talks took place in a businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD221804Y Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow June 22, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, received the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, in the Kremlin today.

During a friendly conversation in which Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, took part, it was pointed out that relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey are developing successfully on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields.

Leonid Brezhnev and Bulent Ecevit stressed the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey to continue joint efforts to further deepen goodneighbour relations between them.

They stressed the great importance of the signing of the political document on the principles of goodneighbour and friendly cooperation, which opens new opportunities for developing and deepening cooperation in bilateral relations and in the international arena.

The two sides gave special attention to the questions of relaxation of international tensions, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. They expressed the conviction that the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey will facilitate the expansion of cooperation in Europe on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the provisions of the final act of the European conference.

Leonid Brezhnev and Bulent Ecevit pointed to the need for further consolidating the relaxation of international tension, having in view that the progress of detente is the only possible way to strengthen confidence and goodneighbour relations in Europe, and reaffirmed their intention to contribute to spreading it to other areas and continents of the world. In this connection they said that the relaxation of political tension should be supplemented with concrete and effective measures aimed at stopping the arms race and facilitating progress toward general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. The two sides expressed the firm intention to contribute to the success of international efforts being taken to achieve these aims.

Text of 21 Jun Speech

LD222306Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Bulent Ecevit, Turkish prime minister, at the 21 June dinner given by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow--read by announcer]

[Text] Honorable Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; honorable ladies and gentlemen: I feel great happiness at visiting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, our esteemed neighbor, at your kind invitation. My visit here in 1976 in my capacity as leader of the main opposition party provided me with an opportunity to get to know your beautiful country better, in terms of its history and art treasures as well as of its great advances in industry, and to see how widespread is the people's love of peace. The very useful meeting I had during this visit with you, Honorable Chairman Kosygin, was for me proof of the sincerity of the leadership of the USSR on the subject of friendship with my country. Friendship, mutual trust and cooperation between our countries have been in a process of speedy development for a number of years. This development, which has gained continuity through contributions of successive governments in Turkey, shows that friendship and cooperation with the USSR is a national policy of Turkey.

Honorable Chairman, the fact that the stage of bringing into existence and signing the political document--which was decided upon at the time of your visit to our country in 1975--has been reached while we are in power not only is a source of special gratification but also should also be considered new proof of the continuity of the development of our relations.

Our friendly relations, whose foundations were laid by the great leaders of our two neighboring countries, Ataturk and Lenin, happily have been active in recent years, and I believe that they are as important a factor for peace in the region and the world as they are for our countries' own interests.

Our government, which came to power at the beginning of the current year, wants to extend our relations to new dimensions in a number of fields. I sincerely hope our talks in Moscow will yield fruitful results toward implementation of this desire.

The trade protocol that was signed immediately after our government assumed power is a good step on the road to expanding our bilateral trade relations, but, considering the possibilities, it is a modest step. If the economic structure and (?needs) of our two countries are considered, one sees that trade between us can reach much greater dimensions. We think our trade relations can be (?tied) to long-term programs in line with our development programs. On the other hand, the contribution of the USSR to Turkish industrialization initiatives, both in the years of the foundation of the Turkish Republic and recently, are as important qualitatively as they are quantitatively since they have generally been of a kind to raise the level of self-sufficiency of the Turkish economy. To extend and develop cooperation in industry and technology through new initiatives will be a factor in the consolidation of the friendship and the mutual trust between our countries. As for the development of cooperation in such fields as culture, sports, and tourism, this will strengthen the human dimension of our close ties of friendship by increasing the direct and continued contribution of the peoples of our countries.

Neither our membership in different systems of alliances nor the differences between our regimes prevents development of friendship, goodneighborly relations and cooperation. This shows the peaceful aspirations of our countries and their common loyalty to the principles and acts of the Helsinki final document and is a proof of the reality of international detente.

Growing effectiveness and widespread observation in practice of the Helsinki final document will, I believe, be a factor for the development of an atmosphere of peace and security. The fact that detente is still largely based on mutual deterrence is, without doubt, a major shortcoming and an important cause for concern. Increasingly basing detente on mutual trust will further consolidate peace and make it easier to stop the arms race, which threatens the future of mankind, and take definite steps toward disarmament.

The Turkish nation will maintain its well-intentioned efforts and strive to increase its concrete contributions--while being careful not to jeopardize its own security--toward the creation of such a balance of trust in the world. The steps we have been taking to develop our friendly relations both with the USSR and all other countries in our region, as well as with other countries near and far, and the initiatives we have been taking to settle problems peacefully, through dialogs and talks, are clear indications of our nation's efforts which are based on good will. I believe the atmosphere of mutual trust between the Turkish Republic and the USSR should be considered an important stage toward basing international detente on a general balance of trust.

While an atmosphere of trust and mutual trust constitute the basic condition for disarmament, certain economic needs and organizational adjustments are of great importance. It is a well-known fact that certain economic problems and imbalances have been among the main factors of international tension and often of war. Therefore, we are of the opinion that creating a just world economic system that will open the way to elimination of the great differences in the levels of development and prosperity in various countries is of great importance, both from a humanitarian viewpoint and for world peace, and we also think this would facilitate disarmament. Then too steps taken toward disarmament will increase possibilities for using resources for the prosperity of all mankind and for creating an equitable world economic system.

We consider desires and initiatives for reciprocal reduction of strategic weapons a very hopeful development from the viewpoint of world peace, and we support such desires and initiatives. Moreover, we attach great importance to taking effective measures against any escalation in the field of conventional weapons that could follow favorable results in this field. Along with these points, we welcome regional efforts for reciprocal, balanced reductions of forces, but we hope these efforts will be individual steps toward a widespread and universal reduction of forces. We are concerned that unless this is done, the tranquility that may be insured in one region may increase disquiet or tension in other regions. We think that in a world that has shrunk as much as ours has, peace and detente can be of real value only to the extent that they are universal. In practical terms, we believe that implementation of an international surveillance system utilizing the most advanced possibilities of modern technology and under UN supervision would be the most reassuring approach on the disarmament issue.

Our government believes that living in mutual trust with all its neighbors and other countries in the region insures greater security for a country than it can gain by weapons. As a result, we attach special importance to the creation of such an atmosphere of trust between ourselves and states in the region. In recent years, very favorable developments have taken place between Turkey and other states in the region, particularly the USSR.

As soon as it came to power, our government did its part in taking the initiatives to improve our relations with neighboring Greece, and to settle our problems through a fruitful dialog--and it will continue its efforts to this end with a good will. We hope these efforts will elicit a response.

It is necessary to find an early settlement to Aegean problems through talks between Greece and Turkey--a settlement that will observe the national interests and economic rights of the two countries and also insure international transit through this sea, which is an important waterway. The fact that in recent years a number of other countries have been able to settle involved maritime issues through negotiations, or have with good will, taken steps to this end, should serve as an example to Turkey and Greece.

We think a biregional, bicommunal, independent and nonalined federal state is the kind of settlement that would guarantee a peaceful life for the whole population of Cyprus, favorably influence Turkish-Greek relations, and bring tranquility to the whole region. In the face of realities in Cyprus today, this would be the most realistic settlement, in our opinion. It is also the way to prevent a return to the period of friction that kept occuring in Cyprus until 4 years ago.

From the very day it was formed, our government has been supporting a settlement of this kind through negotiations.

A lasting and equitable settlement of the Middle East issue is essential both for the tranquility of the region and for world peace. In our government's view, such a settlement can be achieved only by evacuation of Arab territories occupied since 1967, by ending enforced measures designed to change the ethnic structure of these territories, and by granting the Palestinian people their national rights, including the right to form their own independent state.

In our opinion, the healthiest solutions for the tough problems of Africa, whose importance in the world and whose impact on international relations is growing, may be found by African countries working within their own circle or through mediation by their own international institutions.

Non-African countries may assist in these solutions only by contributions to ending racial discrimination and every kind of exploitation and to speeding up equitable economic development. We consider it useful to have rules for such assistance developed within the framework of the United Nations in order to prevent such assistance from being transformed into unilateral or retaliatory interference. We believe such an approach will bring as much tranquillity to the world as it will to Africa.

Honorable Chairman, it is my sincere wish that our present visit to your beautiful country--whose friendship we greatly value--will further consolidate the atmosphere of trust that has been created in recent years and will open new horizons for our cooperation. I believe solid friendship and cooperation between Turkey and the USSR, based on mutual trust, has made and will make as great a contribution to international detente and world peace as it does to both countries' well-being.

With my wife and members of our delegation, I wish you, Honorable Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, all our friends here, and the friendly people of the USSR, good health, happiness and success. I wish continued success to you, Honorable Chairman Brezhnev, and all your colleagues both in your valuable services to your country and in your contributions to world peace. I wish for continued development of the friendship and cooperation between Turkey and the USSR.

POLYAKOV DELEGATION MEETS GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD2119500Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, June 21, TASS--Continuing is the visit to Greece by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Polyakov.

Yesterday there was a meeting between deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputies of the Greek parliament. Greeting the guests, the chairman of the committee for inter-parliamentary ties, Dhimitrios Nianias, stressed the need of further developing and strengthening contacts between parliamentarians of the Soviet and the Greek peoples. On behalf of members of the Greek parliament, the conveyed best wishes to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the entire people. Views were then exchanged on a wide range of questions, including the state and prospects of further development of Greek-Soviet relations, the disarmament problem and the question of Cyprus.

Replying to questions by members (?of parliament), Ivan Polyakov and Lev Tolkunov, member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, spoke about the principled and consistent foreign policy of the Soviet state, its loyalty to the principles and accords written down in the Helsinki final act. Representatives of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR stressed the responsibility of members of parliament for the destinies of their peoples and the need to conduct a resolute and persistent struggle against the arms race, against neutron weapons.

The meeting was of a frank nature and passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

'FULL TEXT' OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON AFRICA

LD2221J8Y Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["Soviet Government's Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--We transmit the full text of the Soviet Government's statement:

The growth of tension on the African Continent, resulting from the aggressive actions of a group of leading NATO countries, headed by the USA, arouses the legitimate anxiety of the peaceable states. The armed conflict on the Horn of Africa, the unceasing military provocations against Angola, the intervention in Zaire, the formation of so-called "pan-African" and in fact anti-African armed forces under the command of NATO officers, the coup staged by mercenaries on the Comoros--this is a far from complete list of but recent imperialist actions. It is evidence showing that an offensive is being conducted against the national liberation forces in Africa. The colonialists would like once again to impose their diktat upon the African peoples, though this is obviously hopeless.

In the obtaining situation, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to express its viewpoint on the topical problems of the situation in Africa and around it.

1. Tremendous changes have taken place in Africa in the last quarter of a century. Colonial empires collapsed, the question of abolishing the last seats of colonialism and racialism on African soil was raised on the practical plane. Big political and socio-economic changes are taking place in the liberated countries of Africa; there is an undeviating process of consolidation of the young states. A number of African countries took to the road of progressive social development, making their choice in favour of socialist orientation. The role and significance of the African countries in the world arena is growing; they are making an ever weightier contribution to the struggle for detente, for strengthening peace, for asserting the principles of equal rights in the political and economic relation among states.

The Soviet Union entertains profound sympathy for these changes. The USSR, the other countries of the socialist community have vigorously supported and are supporting the just struggle of the African peoples. It was precisely on the initiative of the socialist countries that the U.N. General Assembly in 1960 adopted the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The development of the relations of our state with the African countries is determined by the objective community of interests on the fundamental problems of our time. In its relations with the states of Africa, the Soviet Union invariably adheres to the principles of solidarity with the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom, for national and social progress, genuine equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference into internal affairs and mutually-advantageous cooperation. This principled foundation of the relations is of lasting significance.

2. But the forces of imperialism, racism and reaction do not want to put up with the positive changes in Africa. They want to continue the exploitation of the African peoples and the continent's natural wealth; they continue to think in colonialist categories of "zones of influence" and to this day refuse to regard Africans as equal partners.

In the past, too, the imperialists and their accomplices had more than once undertaken military ventures in Africa, provoked inter-state conflicts, encouraged actions by separatists with the aim of weakening corresponding African countries. Lying on their conscience are many state coups and anti-government plots, notorious "secret operations", the extermination of such glorious sons of free Africa as Patrice Lumumba, Marien Ngouabi, Eduard Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, and others.

At present imperialist interference in the affairs of Africa has acquired a particularly cynical and dangerous nature. Such, in particular, is the operation in Shaba (Zaire) carried out for the sake of retaining the control of Western monopolies over Zairian copper, cobalt, uranium, diamonds and other natural resources, for the sake of ensuring the West's military-strategic and selfish interests. It is seen on the example of Zaire that the imperialist powers are resorting to direct military actions against Africans with the use of their own armed forces, reviving thus the worst times of colonial plunder. They obviously want to assume again the functions of the gendarme of Africa, the ruler of the destinies of its peoples, although nobody has ever elected them into this office.

The transition of the leading Western powers to collective and aggressive military-political actions is a new dangerous moment in Africa. The guiding role in their implementation belongs to the United States of America which is making extensive use of the NATO mechanism for its aims. There is a striving to spread the sphere of action of this aggressive bloc to Africa.

Precisely this was discussed at the latest session of the NATO Council in Washington and the conference of the five leading NATO states in Paris. For the West the internal events in Zaire were only a pretext for switching to the formalisation of long-drafted plans in NATO of creating a "mechanism for rapid reaction" to changes in the African Continent that are not to the taste of the Western imperialist powers. The danger posed by such actions to the African peoples and not only to them is obvious.

Also alerting are the activities of some NATO countries to knock together pro-imperialist military political groupings in West Africa and the Red Sea area with the obvious intent of attaching these groupings to the NATO bloc.

The sending to Zaire of the so called "pan-African force" on the initiative of the above-mentioned countries serves the aims of expanding imperialist interference into Africa's affairs. The semblance of "Africanisation" of NATO operations in Zaire by way of using in them military units from some African countries cannot delude anyone. The "pan-African force" acts under the control and in the interests of definite NATO powers and any attempts to legalise it in any way can have dangerous consequences for all African countries.

Another aim of the intervention in Zaire is to exert direct pressure on the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe and Namibia, on the so called "frontline" states of Africa and to impose a neocolonialist solution of the Rhodesian and Namibian questions. Very indicative in this respect is the recent talk in Britain about the possibility of holding similar operations to protect the West's interests also in Rhodesia.

Evident therefore is a new phase in the development of the policy of the powers for which the colonialist and racist order is like a balm for the soul. This policy is directed at dampening by all means the anti-imperialist struggle in Africa and not only at preserving, but also at strengthening the positions of these powers there, at directing the development of African states into the framework of neocolonialist "partnership" that is suitable for these powers. It is this that is concealed in reality behind the hypocritical talk by some high-placed people in the West about their desire to see Africa free of foreign domination, to respect the strivings of its peoples.

3. The vicious anti-Soviet campaign, that has been unleashed in the leading NATO countries, is a component part of the above-mentioned efforts. It is obviously intended by this campaign to sow mistrust in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to isolate Africa from its natural allies, to leave the African countries one on one with the combined forces of neocolonialism and imperialist reaction.

Resort is being made of the most shameless slander of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community.

In the attempts to justify the NATO intervention in Zaire, which the Soviet Union resolutely condemns, a persistent effort is made to spread the myth about the involvement of the USSR, Cuba and a number of African countries in the events in Zaire, although the obvious mendacity of this version has already been repeatedly exposed both in Soviet official statements and in the statements made by governments of other countries.

Also totally groundless are the contentions that the aid of the USSR and Cuba to some African countries, first of all to Angola and Ethiopia, to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa creates a threat to peace and stability in the continent, undermines the process of relaxation of international tension. The legitimacy of such aid stems from the Charter of the United Nations organization, from the decisions of this organization and other authoritative international forums.

One cannot fail to see the principled difference between the assistance given by socialist countries to the states and peoples of Africa and the armed interference in the internal affairs of Africa practiced in reality by Western countries in their narrow, selfish interests. The assistance given by socialist countries serves the just cause of the liberation of the peoples from racist-colonialist slavery and the cause of protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states from outside encroachments. The Soviet people is rightly proud of its assistance to these lofty aims.

Detente by no means implies an artifical restriction of objective processes of historical development. It is not a charter of immunity for anti-popular, corrupt and venal regimes, for any whatsoever special rights and privileges inherited from the colonial past or obtained under unequal deals and agreements.

And the more so it does not give any right to suppress the just struggle of the peoples for their national liberation and social progress, to interference in their internal affairs. And it is this right that the imperialist circles want to abrogate.

While hypocritically declaring about the "indivisibility of detente," the need to spread it to all areas of the globe, the NATO countries, and first of all the United States, by their deeds in Africa are acting in a directly opposite direction. Detente would only gain if the remaining seats of racism and colonialism would be quickly liquidated in the world. These seats of racism and colonialism are a grave heritage of colonial domination hated by the peoples, a drag on the progress of the African peoples and a source of international tension.

4. The racist regime in Pretoria, which by itself presents a threat to international peace, is an accomplice of the Western powers. It is actively building up its military might with the assistance of NATO and strives to get access to nuclear weapons.

The changes in Africa are not to the taste also of the Peking leaders who for their chauvinistic, hegemonistic and selfish considerations would like to see the continent as an arena of serious international complications and conflicts.

The Peking leadership, along with NATO and the Republic of South Africa, is an active co-participant in the fanning of tension in Africa. It has merged forces with imperialism, with the forces of aggression and reaction, neocolonialism and racism and thereby placed itself in the ranks of opponents not only of socialist countries, but also of the entire national liberation movement, the unity of African peoples, the struggle of African countries for their independence and freedom, against imperialist domination. Such was the case during the events in Angola and in the Horn of Africa. Peking's perfidious role manifested itself fully also in connection with the NATO intervention in Zaire.

5. The strivings of the former colonialists to return to Africa with arms in hands under the false cover of protecting it from the Soviet and Cuban "threat" causes the concern of all, and first of all the African peoples. They rightly consider this as a real danger of the restoration of colonial order, of the creation of imperialism's punitive forces against forces of social progress, of implanting in the continent neocolonialist relations based on exploitation and plunder, as attempts to undermine progressive regimes. And all this is directed against the political and economic independence of African states, directed at undermining this independence.

The African people see in the actions of the imperialist circles of the West a striving to weaken at all cost and, if possible, to destroy the unity of African countries and thereby split them in face of the pressure that is being brought to bear on them.

Being threatened is the very existence of the Organization of African Unity which is an important instr ument in the struggle for the common interests of African states. It is not by chance that many African leaders strongly condemn the military imperialist intervention in Zaire, the attempts to create in the continent groupings directly or indirectly associated with NATO.

The striving to solve African affairs behind the backs of Africans is rightly being taken as an insult of Africa, as a refusal to take into consideration its increased role in the international arena.

It can be said with confidence that the peoples of Africa will not allow the colonialists to delude them. As to these colonialists, while hypocritically speculating on the slogan of "African solidarity", in reality they are vigorously recruiting henchmen and promoters of their policy from among the puppet and anti-popular regimes.

To these intrigues independent Africa opposes true African solidarity, the united will of the freedom-loving peoples and their resolve to uphold the independence of their countries and their free internal development.

6. The Soviet Union's policy in respect of Africa is clear and consistent. In the developing countries, as everywhere, it is on the side of the forces upholding the cause of national independence, social progress and democracy. It treats them as its friends in struggle. In this the Soviet Union does not seek any advantages for itself, does not hunt for concessions, does not press for political domination, does not solicit military bases.

The USSR is entirely on the side of the African peoples struggling against the further preservation in any form of the remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa, against neocolonialism.

It is natural, therefore, that the Soviet Union consistently has come out and is coming out for the liquidation of the racist regime in Rhodesia and the handing over of full power to the Zimbabwe people in the person of the Patriotic Front, for the immediate and full withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and the handing over of power to SWAPO, the genuine representative of the people of its country, for the liquidation of the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

Proceeding from respect for the right of every people to independently choose its road of development, the Soviet Union resolutely condemns imperialism's military and political interference in the internal affairs of independent African states, the infliction of damage to their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The military interventionist actions of imperialist powers in various parts of the African Continent are a challenge to the whole of independent Africa, to the aims of the Organisation of African Unity and the principles of its charter, a challenge to the United Nations Organisation.

Such actions, just as the creation by the NATO bloc of some "pan-African force", are nothing but the siccing of Africans on Africans, a means of suppressing liberation movements in Africa by using the hands of Africans themselves.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out for the speediest liquidation of the seats of tension in the African Continent, for the settlement of existing differences between individual African states. It is against attempts to set African states at loggerheads, against the fanning up of fraticidal conflicts and wars.

All responsibility for the possible consequences of the whipping up of tension in the African Continent rests with the aggressive circles of the West. The provocative actions of these circles and their accomplices are condemned by the world public, are condemned by the Soviet people. The independent African States, the progressive and peaceloving forces of the whole world must display vigilance and rebuff these actions.

The interests of peace and development of Africa demand the immediate ending of imperialist intervention in the affairs of African countries, respect of their right to independent and free existence, to the maintenance of equal relations with all states in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations charter.

On its part the Soviet Union, just as in the past, will do everything depending on it for developments in Africa to proceed precisely in this direction, and it is prepared to unite its efforts with all who are guided by the same lofty aims.

ANGOLAN STATEMENT ACCUSES ZAIRE OF ARMED PROVOCATIONS

LD2600147 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 22, TASS--The imperialist forces and their placemen in Africa continue to stage armed provocations against the People's Republic of Angola. On June 12, troops of the racist South African regime, operating from the Namibian territory they have occupied, thrust into Angolan territory in Cunene Province. This invasion was preceded by systematic incursions into Angolan air space and by overflights of Angolan territory by South African Airforce planes. This is said in a statement published by the People's Republic of Angola Defence Ministry here today.

The Defence Ministry also calls attention to a great concentration of Zaire troops as well as of counterrevolutionary FNLA and UNITA gangs in the Zaire Province of Shaba. Along the northern frontier of Angola, Zaire's reconnaissance planes, the statement says, systematically violate the air space of the Angolan Province of Cabinda.

It should be noted, the statement stresses, that Zaire's provocations against the PRA were sharply stepped up after the appearance of the so-called "inter-African force" there.

The Defence Ministry says that UNITA forces are being moved to the southern frontiers of the People's Republic of Angola. They are transported there by South African troops.

Facts go to show, the statement says, that the enemies are preparing a new aggression against our country and that an extremely dangerous situation has arisen in this area of Africa.

ANGOLA RECEIVES REFUGEES FROM ZAIRE'S SHABA PROVINCE

LD220916Y Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 21, TASS--The minister of education of the People's Republic of Angola, A. Lukoki, announced that there are more than 270,000 Zaire refugees in the country, mainly from Shaba Province. They arrived in Angola fleeing from hunger and atrocities at the hands of foreign interventionists, protecting the interests of the Western monopolies in Shaba.

The PRA, the minister noted, is giving the refugee in its territory all possible relief.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE SCORES 'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE'

LD221518Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 22, TASS--Participants in the session of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity under way in Dar es Salaam condemn imperialist interference in the affairs of independent African countries. Secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity William Eteki-Mboumoua, dwelling on the armed intervention in Zaire, stated that Western powers are guided by the striving to preserve at any cost their economic interests in that African country. Exposing the false claim of NATO countries that it is necessary to oppose "outside interference" in Zaire, he said that Western powers do not show any "concern with foreign interference" when South African troops attack the People's Angola, that they are unconcerned over constant invasions of Mozambique by the Rhodesian military, the raids during which thousands of Africans perish.

The majority of the delegates at the session reject the proposal of Senegal (the proposal whose actual authors are France and the United States) to set up permanent "inter-African forces". They point out that with the use of this police contingent, certain circles in the West would like to cover up and legalise their interference in the affairs of African countries.

Close attention is being paid at the session to the problem of liberation of southern Africa, to exposing neocolonialist manoeuvres in the region. Addressing the session, representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front S. Muzenda exposed the attempts of the Salisbury regime to impose on the Zimbabwe people the so-called "internal settlement" with active assistance of the United States and Britain.

The freedom fighters will not be inactive while Washington and London resort to the tactic of delays to enable the Salisbury clique to create a neocolonialist regime, he stressed. The people is determined to wage the armed struggle till the victorious end. Combat operations will soon sweep urban areas, too.

Delegates expressed in their speeches concern over the manoeuvres of South African occupiers to achieve "constitutional settlement" in Namibia in violation of the United Nations decisions so as to perpetuate the South African rule over that country. The Liberation Committee confirmed its support for the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) as the role representative of the Namibian people and emphasised again that the Walvis Bay port which the racists try to annex is Namibia's inseparable part.

Touching upon the constant threat to independent African countries and to the cause of peace constituted by the racist regimes, a number of speakers at the session said that South African and Rhodesian troops are being concentrated along borders with Mozambique, Zambia and Angola to stage new aggressive actions against these countries.

FRANCE, WEST AFRICANS DISCUSS INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

LD221844Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Conakry, June 22, TASS--Dispatches from Dakar report the opening there of a conference of representatives of the French Government, headed by Robert Galley, the minister of cooperation, and five countries of the West African Economic Community (CEAO)--Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Upper Volta, and also Togo. Members of French diplomatic missions in West Africa also attend the conference.

On the agenda of the talks are questions related to the French armed intervention in Africa, Zaire included strengthening and extension of the CEAO "defence pact", the military organization of that regional group. It was set up by France within the framework of the NATO efforts to whip up a "Pan-African force" to legalize Western military intervention in the affairs of countries of the continent.

BRIEFS

GIFT TO ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa, June 20, TASS--A big batch of medicines and food products was handed over today, as a gift, to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society by the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. The gift is intended for the population, affected by hostilities and natural calamities, specifically for the Wollo Province hit by a heavy drought. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD]

WASHINGTON REPORT ON SIKKIM AGREES WITH PRC AIMS

LD221718Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Oleg Vekov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago the Indian newspaper PATRIOT published a document revealing one more gross interference by the United States in that country's internal affairs. The document is a directive of the United States State Department instructing the Foreign Relations Board to carry out a sociological investigation in India's eastern states, in particular in Sikkim to see whether those parts of India are mature enough to set up an independent state there. Here is what our news analyst, Oleg Vekov, has to say in that connection:

And so the order is to investigate as if Sikkim is some region of the United States and not a part of sovereign Indian territory. This is clearly a direct violation of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries set forth in the United Nations Charter.

And one more aspect of the document put people on the alert: the directive says the United States has already carried out such investigations in several countries and obtained positive results, allowing to estimate the political situation and select the best way and means of strengthening American influence in those countries. This indicates that the United States considers itself to have a right to interfere in the affairs of other countries--a right having nothing in common with international law and ordinary decency.

The newspaper notes that the American imperialists strive to repeatedly interfere in the internal affairs of India in an attempt to undermine its sovereignty and with no regard whatsoever of the numerous protests of the people of the country and the decisions of the Indian Government. Such a policy of American circles is hardly conducive to normalization of interstate relations.

The results of the recent talks between India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai and United States President Carter revealed in particular that Indian-American relations were rather tense in certain respects.

Getting back to Sikkim it should be noted that the United States' investigation of the possibility of creation of an independent Sikkim state is closely linked up with Peking's activities. Peking is long having an eye on Sikkim and striving to tear it away from India and it is by no means chance that, though Sikkim became a full and equal state of India back in April 1975, the Peking leadership still refuses to recognize it as Indian territory. In view of Sikkim's geographic position near the Indo-Chinese border, the Peking authorities want to use it for their subversive and provocative activities against India and also Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and other Asian countries.

To get a firmer hold in Sikkim, the Peking leaders are actively supporting local separatists in an attempt to foment disorders in the Indian state. Peking's activities in Sikkim, the Indian press notes, are similar to the support it gives to the separatist Naga and Mizo tribesmen in the northeast of India, fighting against the country's central government. The influential Indian weekly LITZ wrote that the so-called movement for the independence of Sikkim is organized and maintained by Peking's agents.

The goal of all those provocative activities of the present Chinese leadership is to apply pressure on India and make it give up its independent policy on the international scene. It is also aimed at India giving up its policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Last and not least there is Peking's desire to make India comply with China's border demands. Peking does not want to discuss that issue and simply considers occupied Indian territory to belong to China and it is well-known that China now occupies nearly 15,000 square miles of Indian territory seized at the time of China's aggression in 1962. Despite all the steps taken by the Indian Government to solve the border problem by peaceful means, Peking's negative stand on that issue has not changed in the least.

Peking's policy towards India is thus seen to be closely linked with Washington's activities there. The interests of American imperialism and of the present Chinese leadership coincide so closely in various parts of the world, and particularly in India, that the LOS ANGELES TIMES was forced to admit they were in absolute agreement.

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM KABUL

LD221028Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Sofinskiy, USSR deputy minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, has returned to Moscow from Kabul. According to a report by Radio Afghanistan the Soviet delegation, which stayed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the invitation of the Afghan Ministry of Higher Education, held talks with the relevant Afghan quarters pertaining to questions of mutual interest. The Soviet delegation visited a number of Afghan educational institutions.

The Afghan deputy minister of education and training, a representative of the Directorate of Foreign Relations of the Afghan Ministry of Higher Education and officials from the Soviet Embassy and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan saw off the Soviet delegation at Kabul International Airport.

VIETNAM DEALS WITH PRC REACTION TO RECENT NOTE

LD222026Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 22, TASS--the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent recently a note to the PRC Embassy in Hanoi proposing the immediate commencement of talks to discuss questions connected with the arrival of PRC ships in Vietnamese ports in order to take to China the persons of Chinese nationality who wish to leave Vietnam.

The note says that after approach to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh the Chinese ships will be directed by Vietnamese pilots to their berthing places. Three days is the maximum time permitted for their stay in the Vietnamese ports and for taking on board the Chinese nationals. When entering and leaving port and also during the stay in port the Chinese ships and their crews must observe regulations existing in Vietnamese ports. Such sailings by Chinese ships to Vietnam can be made in the course of three months, starting June 20, 1978.

The Chinese side, it is said in a press communique of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, did not reply to the concrete questions posed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on June 13 and 16. But on June 19 a representative of the Chinese Embassy finally arrived at the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and set forth his own proposals and said that the Chinese ships were coming to Vietnam to transport Chinese nationals who allegedly "have suffered, are victimised, persecuted and driven out by the Vietnamese authorities".

The Vietnamese side rejected these Chinese concoctions. It was stressed that the proposals of the Vietnamese side are logical and constructive and accord with the actual state of affairs. The fact that the Chinese side is delaying its answer to the proposals of the Vietnamese side and sets forth counter-proposals running against existing practices only creates additional difficulties and drags out the solution of the question. It is said in conclusion in the press communique of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

USSR SUSPENDING JAPAN FISHERY PROJECTS IN REVENGE FOR TREATY

OW222130Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2123 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 (AFP)--The Soviet Union has informed Japan of its intention of suspending bilateral fishery projects in retaliation for Japan's moves toward the early conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with China, the mass-circulation daily ASAHI SHIMBUN reported today, quoting Japanese Government sources.

According to the newspaper, the Soviet intention was conveyed to Japan recently through diplomatic channels.

In the notice, the Kremlin also said that it would refuse further negotiations with Japan on Japanese fishing operations around the Soviet-held small island of Kaigara-Jima off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

Tokyo was told that Moscow had made the unilateral decisions after reviewing its diplomatic policy toward Japan which was going to conclude an "anti-Soviet treaty" with Peking, the sources were quoted as saying.

The Russians were dissatisfied particularly with Chinese insistence on the inclusion in the proposed pact of a clause opposing any effort to establish hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region.

Earlier, Moscow said that the so-called "anti-hegemony clause" was directed at the Soviet Union and was part of China's anti-Russian strategy.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda yesterday decided to propose to China that the two countries reopen the long-stalled treaty negotiations on July 3 in Peking.

Japan and China in 1972 agreed to conclude the pact, but the treaty talks have been suspended since September 1975 mainly because of the Chinese [word indistinct] anti-hegemony clause. The Japan-Soviet joint fishery resources development projects in the ocean were first proposed by Japan when then Agriculture-Forestry Minister Zenko Suzuki visited Moscow last year and was accepted by the Soviet Union this year while incumbent Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa was in the Soviet capital.

Concerning the Japanese fishing operation around the Northern Islands, negotiations were going on and they were expected to be concluded this month.

IBRAGIMOV ON JAPAN'S PLANS FOR TREATY TALKS WITH PRC

LD222350Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Both in Japan and in other countries there has been a cautious response to the decision of the Japanese Government to resume talks with China next month on signing a treaty on peace and friendship. Here is what Radio Moscow observer Ibragimov writes.

Such a reaction is only natural. The Japanese-Chinese treaty on peace and friendship, in the form [in which] it is being imposed by Peking on Japan, goes far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. It affects directly the interests of the Third Countries and first of all the Soviet Union. All those who are concerned about peace and security in the Far East cannot but see that the planned treaty can have serious consequences for both Japan and its neighbors. Peking wants the treaty to contain a provision about joint opposition to the so-called hegemony of a third country and it makes no secret of the fact that the provision is directed against the Soviet Union.

The Chinese leaders are openly trying to draw Japan into their anti-Soviet strategy and it goes without saying that the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent when action is discussed directly concerning its interests. The Soviet Union has repeatedly and at a high level outlined its principled stand on the [words indistinct].

The Japanese-Chinese treaty now being prepared has a loud sounding title--a treaty on peace and friendship. But what did more than 100 Chinese fishing boats, sent by the Chinese authorities to the Senkaku Islands in April, have to do with peace and friendship? Or were the machineguns on the boats and the slogans "Senkaku, the Territory of China" a gesture of peace and friendship?

Now when the anti-Soviet intentions of Peking have become absolutely clear the signing of a Japanese-Chinese treaty, no matter what phraseology is used to cover up its nature, would mean a deliberate move with clearcut objectives, and evidently this cannot but have its impact on Soviet-Japanese relations. In the present Soviet statement to the Japanese Government it is pointed out that if a treaty is signed containing provisions directed against the Soviet Union the Soviet side could be compelled to draw certain conclusions and make corresponding corrections as regards its policy toward Japan. At the same time the statement expresses the hope that the Japanese Government will show due concern for the future of Soviet-Japanese relations and take no steps that could create difficulties in the way of their development and throw back all the positive elements that have been attained in the relations of the Soviet Union and Japan through the long efforts of the two countries.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV RECEIVES JAPANESE NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVES

LD221353Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] KAZTAG--on 2 June Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, received a delegation from the Association of Japanese Newspapers headed by T. Hirooko, the association's president and chairman of the Directors' Council of the Newspaper ASAHI. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Journalists Union, and has arrived in Alma-Ata.

CAS MEETING TO DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS, TRADE, U.S. FUNDING

LD221332Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--A routine annual session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States [OAS] opens here today. Among the questions which will be discussed by the foreign ministers of 24 Latin American countries and the U.S. secretary of state are U.S. protectionist policy, violations of human rights in Chile, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Uruguay, and the planned U.S. reduction in financial contributions to the OAS budget.

The present session of the OAS supreme body was largely preplanned by its special commission on consultations and talks, which recently met in the capital of the Dominican Republic. The debate which began in Santo Domingo turned into a sharp condemnation of U.S. policy toward its southern neighbors. Delegates from the Latin American countries accused their "senior partner" of plundering the natural wealth of Latin America, exploiting its manpower resources and pursuing a policy of one-sided benefits and privileges and discrimination in trade. As is known, deep indignation is evoked among the Latin Americans by the trade law, which has been in operation in the United States since 1975 and which erects barriers to goods exported by Latin America. Washington's decision this year to raise customs duties on sugar imported into the United States was greeted by a storm of indignation in Latin America. Peruvian newspapers called this measure "economic aggression." All these unabating contradictions will also be a subject for discussion at the current eighth session of the OAS General Assembly.

At Venezuela's initiative, a number of delegations intend to raise the question of the violation of human rights in certain Latin American countries. What will the U.S. spokesman be able to say about this? Indeed it is only thanks to his country's military and economic aid that the fascist regime in Chile, the bloody dictatorships of Somoza in Nicaragua and Stroessner in Paraguay and the dictatorial regime in Uruguay are kept in power. On the eve of the OAS session, new facts were revealed about the dispatch of American weapons to the Pinochet junta and--somewhat earlier--to the Somoza regime. (?A month ago the United States granted) [words indistinct] Nicaragua a new loan of $12 million.

As far as U.S. intentions to reduce its contribution to the OAS budget are concerned, this merely confirms its current policy of reducing its role since there is no longer an obedient "majority" that it could bind to its will and decisions [words indistinct]

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT LAUDS ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD211509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Panama, 19 June, TASS--Soviet-Colombian relations are developing successfully for the good of the peoples of the two countries, Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, who is here, told a TASS correspondent. In his words, these ties serve as an example for other countries in the Caribbean.

In recent years the trade turnover between our countries has increased considerably. The development of economic relations with the Soviet Union has made it possible for Colombia to enter new markets which is especially important for the country, inasmuch as the United States, which is the main consumer of Latin American goods, pursues a protectionist policy toward Latin America. With the help of the Soviet Union, a hydroelectric power station is being constructed in the Urrao region. Its commissioning will mark the end of the constant shortage of electricity in the northern part of Colombia. This will play a tremendous role in the country's economic development.

PROKHOROV INTERVIEW ON DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD221920Y Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jun 22, TASS--In the conditions of developed socialism, trade unions are being established ever more as a mass organization protecting the interests of the people. This is shown convincingly by the social program of the 113-millionned association of the working people that is being successfully implemented in the current five-year-plan period, Vassiliy Prokhorov, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, told a TASS correspondent.

As the new USSR Constitution says, "Soviet trade unions participate in managing state and public affairs, in deciding political, economic, and social cultural matters". For this purpose the state has given them the widest of rights, Vassiliy Prokhorov said. Thus, without a trade union's consent it is impossible to fire an employee, to change production quotas or rates, to distribute apartments built by an enterprise. Can it be imagined that a trade union in a capitalist country be given the right to declare that it has no confidence in some or other manager? Soviet trade unions can do this. Last year alone, several thousand inefficient economic managers were removed from their posts on the demand of trade unions.

No task is more important among social tasks in the USSR than the care for the health of the working people, said the secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Vast funds--1.4 billion roubles are allocated in the current five-year-plan period for the development of treatment at spas. Sanatoria, holiday hotels and tourist bases of the Soviet trade unions are now able to accommodate simultaenously 735 thousand people.

Showing care for planned improvement of the working conditions and labour safety, the USSR trade unions are guided by the slogan advanced by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev: "From labour safety to safe technology". 14.7 billion roubles were allocated for these purposes in the current five-year-plan period, almost double the amount for the previous five years. Trade union organizations at enterprises and in institutions assume control over decision of such topical problems as reducing noise, vibration, air pollution and are persistently making efforts against violation of rules and standards for labour safety. Soviet trade unions also tackle the task of improving further housing conditions and daily amenities of the working people and granting other social needs.

Allegations of Western propaganda about "limited" functions of Soviet trade unions look utterly absurd in the light of all this, Vassiliy Prokhorov said. A mere comparison of the volume of the rights of trade unions under socialism and capitalism, the comparison of concrete forms of their work and the state's attitude to them show patently great advantages of the socialist system in this aspect, too.

NEWLY FORMED RAYKOMS ELECT FIRST SECRETARIES IN KUTAISI

LD221429Y TBILISI ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Chronicle of Party Life"]

[Text] The first conferences of the recently created Leninsky and Avtozavodskiy Rayon party organizations have been held in the city of Kutaisi.

The first Leninsky Raykom plenum in the city of Kutaisi elected M. Pachuashvili raykom first secretary.

The first Avtozavodskiy Raykom plenum in the city of Kutaisi elected N. Avaliani raykom first secretary.

ATHEIST TEACHING STILL IMPORTANT IN LITHUANIAN SCHOOLS

LD221141 [Editorial Report LD] VILNIUS SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 June 1978 publishes on page 2 a 5,000-word unattributed abridged report on the speech delivered by L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the Fourth Lithuanian Teachers' Congress held in Vilnius on 7 June. In particular L. Shepetis' speech contains the following passage:

"The social roots of religion in the Soviet land are undermined. But this does not mean that less attention may be paid to the development of a materialist world outlook. Under the conditions of the ideological struggle between the two worlds the efforts of our ideological opponents are aimed against the Soviet land and above all against its youth. The old concepts of bourgeois propaganda and its old slogans have collapsed. But it is adapting to modern conditions and is stepping up its acts of ideological sabotage against us and the other socialist countries. In this anticommunist campaign our opponents are seeking to use the feelings of believers. Therefore atheist work remains an important part of political education activity. We expect in this matter even more energetic efforts from the teachers of all specialities and particularly the teachers of the social disciplines."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PETROLEUM, PETROCHEMICAL ENTERPRISE OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED

LD221417Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR People's Control Committee: Not at Full Capacity"]

[Excerpts] A check carried out by the committee has established that there are serious shortcomings at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry in fulfilling the instructions of directive organs on making more efficient use of the fixed capital of petrochemical production processes. A number of capacities take a long time to be started up, and individual shops and plants operate unprofitably and do not fulfill the production plan.

The Soyuznefteorgsintez and Soyuzkauchuk All-Union industrial associations have not taken effective measures to start up and make fuller use of petrochemical production processes at subordinate enterprises.

Last year the All-Union industrial associations failed to fulfill the plan for certain types of petrochemical output and greatly overconsumed benzene, ethylbenzene and other raw materials against the plan norms.

The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry did not achieve the stable operation of petrochemical enterprises or take measures to fulfill the set targets for the commissioning of ethylene-consuming production processes and the rational use of raw material resources and finished products.

The committee drew the attention of Comrade Bychkov, USSR deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, to serious shortcomings in the use of certain petrochemical production processes, to the slow startup of individual complexes, to the low technical and economic indicators of their work and to the nonfulfillment of production plans.

Comrade Zinin, deputy chief of the Soyuznefteorgsintez All-Union Industrial Association, was reprimanded for unsatisfactory organization of work on starting up and using the capacities of a number of petrochemical production processes. Comrade Bayevskiy, general director of the Permnefteorgsintez Production Association, was reprimanded. Comrade Bludov, general director of the Angarsknefteorgsintez Production Association; Comrade Lemayev, general director of the Nizhnekamskneftekhim Production Association; and Comrade Tyugayev, general director of the Salavat petrochemical combine, were censured.

NEW OIL FIND CONFIRMS PROMISE OF TYUMEN OILFIELDS

LD221335Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Kozlov report: "The Underground Strata of Urengoy"]

[Text] Nadym--A gusher of oil has been obtained from the bore drilled by foreman V. Yerokhin's team on the Enyakha site in the northern part of the Urengoy gas condensate field.

Deposits of gas and condensate are located in various underground strata here. The oil has been obtained from a depth of 3,000 meters, underneath the gas condensate strata. This discovery by the geologists again confirms the promising nature of oil prospecting in north Tyumen.

POPULATION GROWTH BLAMED FOR TYUMEN HOUSING PROBLEMS

LD220951Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 June 1978 publishes on page 2, under the headline "What Should Surgut Be Like," a 2,100-word "Letter From West Siberia" by special correspondent A. Nezhnyy giving an account of a visit to Surgut which, "there can be no doubt, has become a city." Nezhnyy cites the general director of the Surgutneftegaz Association who states that: "There are considerable problems. The main one is that there is a shortage of housing." Nezhnyy notes that "in 2 years time the association must produce more than 52 million tons of oil" and that this will require housing for 86,000 people by 1980--"a total area of more than 1.5 million square meters" of housing.

The report states that the local construction combine "can provide no more than 400,000 square meters" by 1980 and suggests that the shortfall be made up by the construction of timber buildings, although "since 1966 several resolutions have been adopted banning the construction of timber buildings in Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk and Nefteyugansk." However, Nezhnyy states, "such houses have nevertheless appeared." He goes on to describe the available types of timber housing and asks: "Are the plants of the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry capable of accepting an additional order from the West Siberian oilmen and gas industry workers? I asked and Deputy Minister V.M. Ventslavskiy replied: 'We can do practically nothing. The sector is overloaded and is failing to cope with the plan. It must be helped.'"

Nezhnyy describes conversations with the officials in Leningrad responsible for amending Surgut's general development plan; they assert that "there can be no question of wood house accomodations within the city precincts." However, writes Nezhnyy on the basis of his "close acquaintance with Surgut affairs," if the general plan fails to provide room for timber construction, the space "will be chosen arbitrarily and almost certainly unsuccessfully."

Nezhnny also writes:

"Surgut will be a big city.

"But should it be big? Are all its inhabitants REALLY needed here in the north? R.I. Kuzovatkin, chief of the Nizhnevartovskneft Oil and Gas Production Administration, sees the unjustifiably rapid increase in the population of the oil cities as one reason for the housing shortage. 'A tremendous number of people are engaged in manual labor in low-powered trade and consumer organizations and small-scale production bases,' he asserts. And he adds: 'Economists have calculated that only 3-4 percent of working people in the middle Ob area are employed in oil and gas production.' Information, so to speak, for serious thought."

TADZHIK DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1979 BASICALLY APPROVED

LD221345Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the Tadzhik Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers has comprehensively discussed and mainly approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Tadzhik SSR for 1979. It was elaborated on the basis of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 18th Tadzhikistan CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at this plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as on the basis of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the suggestions of the republic's ministries and departments, and the oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms (of rayons of republican subordination).

The Tadzhik Gosplan and the republic's departments have been instructed, during the further work on the draft plan for 1979, to pay special attention to the search for additional reserves and potential for increasing the production of industrial output and elaborating measures to insure the further raising of labor productivity and improving the quality of the output produced on the basis of the acceleration of technical progress, to expand the range and increase the volume of consumer goods production, and also to strengthen and further develop the material and technical base of the construction industry and the construction materials industry.

The draft plan provides for the further development of transport and communications facilities and the improvement of the provision of these services to the republic's population. The draft plan for 1979 pays much attention to the improvement of the material and cultural living standards of the republic's population. Compared to the expected fulfillment of the plan for 1978, the commissioning of housing in cities and rural areas, the sale of manufactured goods and foodstuffs to the population, and the volume of municipal and consumer services will increase. It is planned to increase the intake of students to higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and vocational and technical colleges.

To improve the population's provision with foodstuffs and the provision of the processing industries with raw material, the Tadzhik Gosplan, the Tadzhik Ministry of Agriculture, the Tadzhikplodvinprom Agroindustrial Association, the Tadzhikplodoovoshch Main Administration and the Tadzhik Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have also been instructed to examine the question of increasing production of grain, meat, vegetables, fruit, fine-fiber cotton, silk cocoons and tobacco, as well as the additional commissioning of new irrigated lands and the improvement of land reclamation work on old irrigated land.

The Tadzhik Council of Ministers has obliged the republic's ministries and departments, guided by the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his meeting and talks with working people and party and economic aktivs in Siberia and the Far East, to step up work on insuring the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for this year and the 10th 5-Year Plan by every ministry, department and enterprise of union subordination, paying special attention to fulfilling the set targets for labor productivity growth, the sharp improvement of the quality of articles and goods produced, and the reduction of prime cost and introduction of new equipment and modern manufacturing methods into production.

The Council of Ministers has demanded that the republic's Ministry of Trade, the Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz, the Ministry of Consumer Services and the oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms insure the further improvement of services for the republic's urban and rural population. In the sphere of capital construction, the attention of the construction ministries, departments and clients is drawn to the need to concentrate forces and funds on projects nearing completion in order to insure the timely commissioning of the production capacities, housing area, cultural and consumer services and municipal and trade projects envisaged by the plan.

D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, and R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

Yu.I. Polukarov, second secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, took part in the session of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION DISCUSSES CONSUMER GOODS

LD221233Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] LATINFORM--Morning Sitting

Yesterday, 15 June, the 10th session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation, took place in Riga. The sessions hall of the republic's Supreme Soviet was packed with deputies--front-ranking workers of industrial enterprises, construction sites, transportation, kolkhozes, and scientific, cultural and educational figures.

At 1100 places in the government box were taken by Comrades A.E. Voss, R.O. Berro, A.M. Mayorov, E.K. Peterson, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, I.K. Strelkov, V.A. Chemm, and Ya.Ya. Vagris.

The session was opened by Deputy D.Ya. Zvaygzne, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session agenda and the order of work examined and approved at a sitting of the Council of Elders were unanimously endorsed. The following questions were submitted to the session:

1. Concerning the increasing of consumer goods production in the republic in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress,

2. Concerning the endorsement of the decrees of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the first question--concerning the increasing of consumer goods production in the republic in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress--was delivered by Deputy I.V. Bondaletov, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

Then the deputies heard the coreport of the Commission for Consumer Goods for the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, which was delivered by its chairman, Deputy A.O. Eglit.

Evening Sitting

The debate on the report was continued at the evening sitting, which was opened by Deputy I.T. Yegorov, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A closing speech was delivered by Deputy I.V. Bondaletov, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution "On Increasing Consumer Goods Production in the Republic in Light of the Requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress."

Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on the second item on the agenda--the endorsement of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously endorsed the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted between sessions

An organizational question was examined at the session.

Deputy M.Ya. Dubra, chairman of the Riga Gorispolkom, was elected member of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In accordance with the regulation concerning standing commissions of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, members of the republic's government may not belong to these commissions. In connection with the fact that Deputy I.A. Reymane has been appointed chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, she was released from her duties as chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Questions of Women's Labor and Everyday Life, Maternity and Child Protection.

Deputy Z.Ya. Resne, first secretary of the Orgskiy Raykom, was unanimously elected chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Questions of Women's Labor and Everyday Life, Maternity and Child Protection, and at the same time was released from her duties as member of the Commission for Public Education, Science and Culture.

At this point the 10th session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, ninth convocation, completed its work.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES SAMARKAND SEMINAR ON COTTON HARVEST

LD220955Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Uztag Report: "For a Good Harvest of 'White Gold'"]

[Excerpts] This year the Samarkand crop farmers have encountered great difficulties. Frequent rainfall and a drop in temperature meant that large areas of cotton had to be resown. The plants were late developing everywhere. What must be done to insure a good harvest despite the whims of the weather? This question was discussed at an oblast seminar-conference of agricultural workers held on 8 June at Khalkabad Kolkhoz, Ishtykhanskiy Rayon. B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of the Samarkandskiy Obkom, delivered an information report on the state of affairs in agriculture.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

PROBLEMS PERSIST IN ADZHARIA'S AGRICULTURE

LD221149Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Gruzinform Report: "Adzharskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] An Adzharskiy Obkom plenum has been held to discuss the tasks of the autonomous republic's party organizations stemming from the decisions of the Ninth Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum on the further development of specialization and concentration in agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

The report was delivered by V. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom.

The Adzharskiy Obkom, Batumi Gorkom and Raykoms, the Adzharskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and other agricultural organs have done some work on the [illegible] specialisation and concentration of agricultural production and on the transfer of individual sectors to an industrial footing.

At the same time it was pointed out at the plenum that there are still many shortcomings, unresolved problems and unutilized reserves in Adzharia's agricultural production. Basic production resources, including land, are being utilized unsatisfactorily.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the issue.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON HAYMAKING

LD222228Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has compiled its latest report on the progress of fodder procurement. Although haymaking began 2 weeks later than usual this year in many regions of the country, grasses have now been reaped on 11 million hectares.

More than 12 million tons of haylage have been prepared.

Farms in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are being particularly successful in laying in fodder for storage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 SPACE MISSION

Scientific Equipment in Operation

LD221754Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The cosmonauts have put into operation the system for the regeneration of water from condensation; this system has been out of operation for 3 months. The main aim of reactivation is to put all the scientific equipment into a state of readiness.

Now the station's orbit is also unusual. It has become a solar orbit. Just like polar workers the cosmonauts see the sun 24 hours a day--it does not set or rise.

Following doctors' recommendations, the cosmonauts have already started carrying out physical exercises. The next working day aboard the station begins at 0800. It will be given over completely to medico-biological research. Via ground communications lines and Molniya satellites, the Flight Control Center maintains permanent communications with the crew of the orbiting scientific complex. In this flight three sea vessels of the space fleet are simultaneously helping to prolong the communications sessions with the cosmonauts. Thanks to the floating branches of the Flight Control Center, the crew is permanently working and living according to Moscow time.

Medical, Documentation Work

LD221756Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Report by Boris Aleksandrovich Makashev, candidate of technical sciences--recorded]

[Summary] The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 space complex is now engaged in preparing medical equipment and in installing the equipment brought from earth that will help them to improve their comfort. For instance, in the area of the first post the ventilator is blowing and the crew asked earth's permission to install dividers, special devices that divide the air current and which do not make it so direct. For this reason there is no draft in the station. Moreover, the crew has reactivated an installation for measuring mass. In space, measuring mass is a very interesting operation. In the absence of gravity, measuring of mass and essentially of the weight of a body--as it is very easy to convert mass into weight--is being carried out through oscillations on an elastic suspension device. It will help the crew control their weight and will essentially supply yet another source of information concerning the physical state of the crew, because we ourselves know that maintaining weight at the necessary level is one of the criteria used to appraise health, both in space and on earth.

The crew is also carrying out other work in accordance with on-board documentation it corrected itself; i.e., when Soyuz-29 was launched. Among the equipment loaded from earth there were also pages of on-board documentation, changes in the flight program, and changes in the methods for conducting experiments. Such changes are necessary. They make it possible to take into account the previous crew's experiences. What Romanenko and Grechko said and showed on earth was taken into account in updating the on-board documentation. It was these pages that were brought aboard the Salyut-6 station. The documentation on the station is out of the ordinary: pages fixed on rings. These rings are opened and new pages are inserted. It is according to this new on-board documentation system that the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 complex is now working.

Day of Medical Research

LD221808Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The Salyut-6 crew has just started another working day. It will be almost completely devoted to medico-biological research and experiments. A comprehensive research of the cardiovascular system will be conducted. Today other clinical checks of the crew members are also envisaged. Following doctors' recommendation the cosmonauts yesterday started to do brief physical exercises.

KAMCHATKA POWER STATION USING VOLCANO POWER TO BE BUILT

LD221423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Subterranean Oceans of Energy"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 19 Jun--It is planned to construct a geothermal power station on the slopes of Mutnovskiy valcano, which is situated 80 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. The peninsula's largest reserves of subterranean steam and hot water have been discovered there.

Workers at the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Scientific Center Volcanology Institute put forth the idea of using heat deep in the earth as the main source of energy supplies in Kamchatka, where as yet there are no other fuel resources. The first experimental use of geothermal deposits demonstrated their high efficiency. An experimental industrial power station with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, a hothouse combine, sanatoriums and a system of heat supply to villages are operating successfully on underground heat.

Scientists have elaborated recommendations on the comprehensive exploitation of geothermal sources. Just such a use of natural resources was recommended by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East. The exploitation of the Mutnovskiy source will be the practical fulfillment of that advice. The new geothermal power station will supply energy to the Petropavlosk industrial center.

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